THE

Military Panorama,

OR

OFFICERS' COMPANION

FOR

May 1813.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

Portrait of Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote.

Plan of the Operations of the Armies from the 8th of August until the 20th of October, 1812, *shewing the French line of march from Smolensk to Moscow: copied from the Original Map belonging to the French Quarter-Master-General's Department.*

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LONDON:

PRINTED FOR P. MARTIN (LATE OF THE FIRM OF CUTHELL AND MARTIN) NO. 33, ORCHARD-STREET, CORNER OF OXFORD-STREET; J. BALLANTYNE AND CO. EDINBURGH; AND J. CUMMING, DUBLIN.

W. WILSON, Printer, 4, Greville-Street, Hatton-Garden, London.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Orchard-Street, Portman-Square, April 29, 1813.

THE favours of Miles Veteranus and other Correspondents will appear in the following Number of the Military Panorama.—The statement of "Martial" is incorrect; on inquiry, he will find that Captain C. never served in the West-Indies.

The observations "On Lord Grantley resigning the Colonelcy of the 1st Surry Militia," are inadmissible.—The Military Panorama, established and conducted on the most independent and liberal principles, will never become the channel of private abuse, or a medium for insults to those who have the military government of this country; although it will ever be prompt to expose abuses which are frequently found to exist, and without the knowledge of the present illustrious Commander-in Chief.

Mr. Morton Pitt's "Plan for affording Incomes to General Officers," will appear in the next Number.—The Editor has already published two plans on that very important subject.—The first, page 163, vol. I. has received universal approbation.

The Satire, "A Captain of the Guards," is under consideration.—"Lines on the Death of General Houghton," "The Conscription," "Alexander," Connal," &c. &c. are received, and will have early attention.

Major Roberts' "Plan for Arranging the Formation of a Squadron" was not received in time for the present Number; also the favour of Crito "On Mechanics for the Army;" of A. B. "On the Military Rank of Paymasters;" of an Officer "On the Rank of Majors;" of a British Officer "On Courts Martial; and of A. M. "On Officers who have become mutilated in the Spanish service.—They will, however, have that early attention given them which their importance demands.

Biographies of all Portuguese and Spanish officers who have distinguished themselves during the present contest will be shortly presented to the army.

The Biographies of Major-General Sir Charles Stewart, the late Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Cox, and the late Colonel Wilson, with a continuation of interesting documents relative to Russia, and important papers respecting the operations in America, will appear in the following Number.

Four Letters on the subject of the Royal Horse-Guards Blue, signed by an Officer, &c. have been received.—One of them will be found inserted in the present Number; but the others are absolutely inadmissible, and the writers thereof are incorrect as to the original establishment and constitution of that regiment.

Military Essays, Reviews of Military Works, Biographical Notes, Journals of Sieges, and every Military operation, will at all times be particularly attended to; and the authors of such communications may rest assured that the Editor will preserve an inviolable secrecy as to their names, and when requested will confer with them personally on the subject of their communications.

As the Panorama is published in a manner that will always render it not only a useful and necessary, but also an elegant work for the confined library of the Military man, and to deserve a prominent place on the shelves of the scholar and the gentleman, it consequently requires very considerable time for printing and binding, and it is therefore requested that those correspondents who are desirous for an early publication of their favours, will transmit them at the commencement of each month, directed to the Editor, 33, Orchard-Street, Portman-Square.

Lieut. Genl. Sir Eyre Coote

K.B. K.C. and M.P.

Engraved for the Military Panorama
by
T. Bonnor from a Miniature by W. Haines.

London. Published April 17, 1813; by P. Martin 198, Oxford Street.

THE

Military Panorama,

OR

OFFICERS' COMPANION FOR MAY 1813.

MILITARY BIOGRAPHY.

LT.-GEN. SIR EYRE COOTE, K. B. & Knight of the Crescent; Colonel of the 36th Regt. Foot; & M. P. for Barnstaple.

TO be prevented the indulgence of expressing admiration and respect for brave men during their existence, from the idea some individuals may entertain that the object in so doing is to court particular favour, would argue no inconsiderable degree of weakness on the part of the writer of this biography, and a want of justice to the present race of meritorious officers.

Sir Eyre Coote, youngest son of the late Charles Coote, Dean of Kilfernora, brother to Lord Castle Coote, and nephew of the late Sir Eyre Coote, the Commander of the British forces in India, very early displayed a particular ambition for military pursuits.—In the year 1776, after finishing at Eton the education which he had commenced in the University of Dublin, this gallant officer began his career in the 37th regiment, in which corps he carried the colours at the battle of Brooklyn, Long Island, &c.—He was present at the reduction of Fort Washington and York Island; also in the expedition to Rhode Island and the Chesapeake; the battles of Brandywine, German-town, Monmouth, New Jersey, and at the siege of Mud Island.—As Captain in the same regiment he was present at the attack of Washington's Dragoons at New Jersey, and made the whole campaign in the provinces of New York and South Carolina; was at the siege of Charlestown in the campaign in Virginia, and at that of York Town, where he was taken prisoner.—Upon his release, Captain Coote returned home, and after performing duty five years in Ireland, as Major of the 47th regiment, he was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 70th in 1788.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary War in 1793, an expedition under the command of Sir Charles Grey was dispatched against the French West India islands, and General Coote, then a Lieutenant-Colonel, was appointed to the command of the 1st battalion of light infantry.—Throughout the whole course of that expedition, he exhibited the greatest gallantry, singular presence of mind, and professional knowledge, which were recorded by the notice of the Commander of the Forces, in his dispatches to government, announcing the capture of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe; in the reduction of which places he was materially concerned, particularly in the siege of Fort Bourbon, Martinique, and the storming of the outworks of Morne Fortunée in St. Lucia, as will appear in the General Orders issued by Sir Charles Grey, at St. Lucia, a copy of which we annex.—

St. Lucia, April 3d, 1794.—The Commander-in-Chief embraces the first opportunity of declaring his thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Coote and the light infantry under his command, for their gallant and successful attack upon a redoubt and two batteries last night, so near to the enemy's principal works upon Morne Fortunée, which must make a deep impression upon them.—His Majesty's service is particularly indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Coote, (as well as the Commander-in-Chief,) for his judicious and spirited conduct, having stormed and seized that important redoubt and two batteries, spiking their cannon, without firing a shot, bayonets alone being made use of, and without the loss of a man: at the same time *two* officers and thirty of the enemy were killed, one British sailor released from captivity, and one prisoner taken.

Lieutenant-Colonel Coote has not failed to report the active and meritorious services of Major Evatt, Captains Buchanon, Crosbie, Welch, Stovin, and Captain Grey, Aide-du-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, with Major of Brigade Vesscher and Lieutenant Drozier, and a detachment of royal artillery, to all of whom the General makes his particular acknowledgments for their able and zealous assistance.

In the attack of the enemy's camp at St. Lucia, the rapidity and energy of the British troops will never be forgotten in the military annals of their country.—Owing to the mistake of the French General Belligarde in descending the heights, which prevented the investment of Fort Bourbon, and attacking the left wing of the British army under the command of General Prescot, at a moment when Sir Charles Grey had meditated an attack on the heights, the success of the British troops was rendered almost inevitable.—General Belligarde being repulsed, the opportunity of storming the enemy's camp was immediately laid hold of, and they were obliged to abandon it, with very considerable loss. This point being accomplished, the Commander-in-Chief was enabled to carry into immediate execution the remainder of his plan, and by the surrender of Fort Bourbon the whole island fell into his hands.

Soon after the recal of Sir Charles Grey to this country, the enemy attempted to repossess himself of the above places, and the partial success which attended his first operations induced the British government to dispatch General Sir Ralph Abercrombie to take the command.—He arrived in the West Indies early in 1796; and soon after obtained possession of Grenada, Demarara, Essequibo, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Trinidad.—In the different actions which took place during this West-Indian and South-American campaign, the valour of the British troops was not more conspicuous than the judgment of their several commanders.—Many occasions were afforded of general instruction and information, to mature the young officer, and render him fully acquainted with active and arduous service.—These favourable opportunities were never lost sight of by Colonel Coote, and he therefrom acquired a pre-eminence in military knowledge, for which he has ever since been highly distinguished.

On his return to England in 1795, with the dispatches of the unfortunate failure at Flem D'Epée in Guadaloupe, Lieut.-Colonel Coote was honoured with the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty.—In 1796 he was appointed Brigadier on the Irish Staff, and commanded the camp near Bandon; and in 1798, being a Major-General, was removed to the English Staff, and commanded at Dover till he was appointed to take the command of an expedition sent to destroy the sluices and works in the canal near Ostend.—The fleet arrived at its destination, and the troops effected a landing eastward of Ostend, on the 19th of May.—Gen. Coote immediately directed Major-Gen. Burrard to occupy the different forts which protected the sluices, and might impede the execution of the plan.—The strongest opposition was shewn on the part of the enemy; but the perseverance of the British troops was finally successful, and numbers of the French were cut off from the town. This first obstacle being removed, the remainder of the operations was ably executed within five hours from the commencement of the attack, and at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, a re-embarkation was ordered.—Tempestuous weather unfortunately prevented the troops regaining their ships; several boats endeavoured to accomplish that point, but were compelled to return to the shore.—In this untoward state of affairs, the enemy being enabled to collect a numerous force, Major-General Coote directed every possible means to be taken, in order to strengthen their position.—Early next morning several columns made their appearance, and notwithstanding their superiority of

numbers, and, in point of artillery, indicated that resistance would be useless, the gallantry and spirit of British troops, flushed with recent success, would not admit of a tame submission, and every mode of defence, which would aid their position being made, they steadily awaited the attack.—At five o'clock on the morning of the 20th, the enemy's artillery opened a heavy fire on the British, and he was soon enabled, from his numerical strength, to turn their flank.—Major-General Coote then perceived that his case was desperate, and in his dispatches to government observes, "that no measure remained to us, but to consult the honour of His Majesty's arms, by defending ourselves as long as might be possible." The action lasted nearly two hours, during which an extremely galling fire was sustained, particularly against the left flank of the British, which as well as the right was finally turned.—In endeavouring to rally the left wing of the army, the principal point of the enemy's attack, and which was obliged to give way to overpowering numbers, Major-General Coote received a severe wound, and further resistance being unavailing, the British troops were compelled to surrender themselves prisoners of war. To state in this place the names and services of the different officers engaged, and their distinguished conduct, would occupy more space than our limits will admit of, but we cannot avoid the mention of two gallant officers, Colonel Campbell and Major (now General) Donkin, who gave repeated proofs of the most heroic valour.—In attacking the right flank of the enemy, as a *dernier resort*, these brave officers were both wounded, and notwithstanding the perseverance of their men, the attempt at repelling the enemy in that quarter proved unsuccessful.

Being exchanged, Major-General Coote returned to his former command at Dover, and the following year, 1799, he commanded a brigade in the expedition to Holland. On the 19th September, in the attack made upon Alkmaer, Major-General Coote's, and Major-General Don's brigades, formed the third column, and under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, were directed to obtain possession of the great road leading to Alkmaer, called Ouds Carspel.—This post, situated at the head of the Lang Dyke, was carried by storm, but the division was subsequently compelled to perform a retrograde movement, in consequence of the disasters that befel the 1st and 2d divisions of the army, from the wretched state of the country, and the formidable position occupied by the enemy at Alkmaer, as was also the 4th division of the army, under Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who had been

equally successful as the 3d, and had taken possession of the city of Hoorn, and its garrison, which he was now obliged to evacuate. In this expedition the conduct of Major-General Coote was honoured with the highest marks of approbation from the illustrious Commander-in-Chief. After the termination of the campaign in Holland, Sir Eyre Coote resumed the command at Dover till 1800, when he was employed in the expedition to Ferrol, and subsequently accompanied Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercrombie to Egypt. In this campaign, which terminated so gloriously to the British arms, Major-General Coote maintained the renown he had previously acquired, by the successful discharge of several important duties confided to him, in which his profound skill, military talent, and persevering ardour were eminently conspicuous. He commanded the disembarkation of the 1st division of the army on the 8th of March 1801, one of the most brilliant exploits which the annals of this, or perhaps any country have upon record. The fleet had anchored in the Bay of Aboukir on the 1st of March, but the unfavourable state of the weather, and heavy surf on the beach, prevented them attempting a landing till the 8th.—During this interval the enemy had an opportunity of making every preparation which he thought necessary, to oppose us.—Notwithstanding this advantage, the landing was effected in the face of a large body of French troops, though with considerable loss on our part, the British troops having to form on the beach under a very heavy fire of grape and musketry, exclusive of the heavy guns on the castle of Aboukir, which commanded the whole line.—Both in this affair, in the attack on the 13th, and in the battle of the 21st, the enemy's most vigorous and repeated efforts were directed against our right and centre, where M.-General Coote's brigade was posted. The exertions of General Coote were eminently displayed during a most trying and arduous blockade of four months before Alexandria, while Lord Hutchinson's division of the army was at Cairo. Upon Lord Hutchinson's return, General Coote was detached with a large corps to the westward of the town.—He took the castle of Marabout; attacked the enemy on the 22d August, completely defeated them, and, as he states in his official dispatches, drove them to the walls of Alexandria.

On his return to England, General Coote received the thanks of both houses of Parliament, and the Order of the Bath, as a reward for his distinguished conduct.—The Turkish Order of the Crescent was afterwards conferred on him by the Ottoman Court.

In 1805, after doing duty some time on the English and Irish Staff, Sir Eyre was appointed a Lieutenant-General, and Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica, where he remained upwards of three years.—In that honourable situation, his zeal for the public good, and his exertions for the welfare of the island, will ever be preserved in the memory of its inhabitants.—On the 22d July 1809, he embarked at Portsmouth, in command of a division of the army sent to act with Lord Chatham, in an expedition to Walcheren, which was ready to sail about the end of July.

On the 28th July the expedition sailed from the Downs, under convoy of Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, and anchored in East Capells Roads in the evening of that day, on the 29th and on the 30th. The left wing of the army, under Lieutenant-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, was particularly destined for the operations against Walcheren, and arrived in the morning of the last-mentioned day, under convoy of Rear-Admiral Otway.—On the 1st August the troops advanced to the investment of Flushing, which was vigorously contested by the enemy, who was, however, repulsed with much loss. The Commander-in-Chief remarks on this affair, "that nothing could exceed the gallantry of the troops throughout the whole of this day, and my warmest praise is due to the several General Officers for their judicious dispositions in the advance of their respective columns.—To Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote I feel much indebted, for his exertions in this service, and the prompt and able manner in which he has executed my orders." The siege of Flushing commenced on the 3d, and on the 16th the town surrendered to the British arms.

It is here proper to remark that a naval blockade was to be established, except on the side of Veer and Rammakins, but which did not take place, and the enemy succeeded in throwing from the opposite coast, probably from the canal of Ghent, considerable reinforcements into the place, which enabled him constantly to annoy our outposts and working-parties, and to attempt a sally in force, when he was fortunately repulsed.—The difficulty of communication which thence arose between the several parts of the British line, determined Lord Chatham to avail himself of the services of the troops under Sir Eyre Coote, though expressly intended for an after operation, in order that his Lordship might relieve the forces before Flushing, and press forward the siege as much as possible.

The unfortunate termination of this expedition, principally arising from the delay that had taken place previous to the army

leaving the Downs, and which, as already mentioned, protracted the operations till the unhealthy season of the year, when * upwards of one-third of the army were either destroyed or invalided; it is not at present my intention further to expatiate on, but I shall take a future opportunity of reviewing the different operations of that armament. Here I have only to observe that the conduct of Sir Eyre Coote in commanding the only part of the expedition which was successful, was not more deserving of praise than his unremitting and truly paternal attention to the comfort and relief of the brave but unfortunate soldiers, whom he saw in his crowded hospitals suffering under the effects of that pestilential climate †.

On the 24th June 1810, Lieutenant-General Coote succeeded to the Colonelcy of the 34th regiment, which he now holds, beloved and respected by all who have the honour and happiness to be under his command.

Having faithfully detailed the character and military life of this gallant officer, we are enabled to conclude with this observation,

* The statement laid before the House of Commons of our loss is as follows, viz.

Return, shewing the effective strength of the army which embarked for service in the Scheldt, in the month of July 1809: the casualties which occurred; the number of Officers and men who returned to England; and the number reported sick according to the latest returns, (with the exception of the 59th regiment, from which corps a proper return has not yet been received.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, 1st Feb. 1810.

	Officers.	R.&F.	Officers.	Serjeants, Trumpeters, Drummers, and R.&F.
Embarked for Service			1,738	37,481
Killed	7	99		
Died on Service	40	2,041		
Do. since sent Home	20	1,859	67	4,108
Deserted	—	84		
Discharged	—	25		
Total Officers and Men who returned, who are now borne on the strength of their respective Corps			1,671	33,373
Of which number are reported sick			217	11,269

(Signed) HARRY CALVERT, Adj.-Gen.

Since this Return the Number of Sick have very much increased; and the effect on the constitution of the British soldiers engaged in this expedition becomes every day more visible.

† The dangerous effects of this climate on British constitutions had been experienced in the year 1747. Walcheren was at that period in the possession of Great-Britain, and the sick were in the proportion of four to one; and when auxiliaries were furnished to the Dutch by the Swiss cantons, they conceived it essential to stipulate that they should not be employed in Walcheren.

that the whole course of his career has not been less distinguished by an ardour for the benefit of his profession and country, by an urbanity of manners towards those under him, than that of his celebrated uncle, the conqueror of Pondicherry.—This sketch is submitted to the officers of the army, with a hope that as it embraces nothing but authentic facts, it may be considered a becoming tribute from the Editor of the Military Panorama, to the merits of an officer, who in every situation has discharged his duty with honour to himself and real advantage to his country.

CAPTAINS JAMES & HENRY PREVOST.

DURING the sanguinary struggle maintained in the Peninsula by the British army, in favour of suffering patriotism, which I trust will soon rise triumphant with tenfold brightness, many of our bravest officers have fallen in the field of honour; nor should their names be allowed to sink into oblivion; it is the duty of their relatives and friends to point out to posterity their deeds of glory, and to transmit their names to eyes yet unborn: although early snatched away from the career of fame, what they lived to acquire ought not to perish with them. Amongst the youthful heroes who have thus fallen, none are more truly regretted than Captains James and Henry Prevost, sons of the Rev. Tho. Prevost, and nephews of the gallant defender of Dominica and Canada, Sir Geo. Prevost. These fine young men entered the service at the age of seventeen; James in the 1st West India Regiment in 1802, from which he was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 11th Foot, at which time he served as Aide-de-Camp to his uncle, and was present at the attack at Dominica, where he gained great credit by his activity: in 1806 he obtained a Company in the 60th.—Henry entered the 7th Fuzileers as Lieutenant in 1803, and served at the capture of Martinico. The regiment afterwards joined Lord Wellington's army in Spain, and at the battle of Albuera this gallant young officer received a mortal wound, under which he lingered some time, during which he was attended with the most brotherly affection by his surviving brother officers, many of whom bled and died at the same eventful period, and on the very day his brother James arrived to see him, and to tell him he was a Captain, he expired.—James distinguished himself often with the rifle of the 60th, particularly at the first siege of Badajos, where he was severely wounded in the arm; and at the attack at Fuente de Honor, when serving as General Cole's Aide-

de-Camp, and in the execution of his orders, he received another wound, (for he was scarcely recovered from the effects of the first,) which proved mortal. Gen. Cole declared he never knew a braver young man in his life than Capt. James Prevost.—Thus perished at the early age of 24 and 25, these two brothers in affection, brothers in arms, whose days are ended, but whose names shall not soon be forgotten, nor ought to be altogether unrecorded. EURYALUS.

GENERAL CAFFARELLI DU FALGA.

[From the PHILOSOPHER of GENERAL SARRAZEN.]

GENERAL Caffarelli was born the 13th Feburary, 1756, at Falga, near Toulouse, in the province of Languedoc; he was of a diminutive size, a slender make, and a very sprightly countenance; he belonged to a noble family, and received a good education; possessed of a strong natural understanding, he improved it in studying with great zeal and success.

After having experienced all the vicissitudes of the revolution, he was named a General of Division in the Corps of Engineers, and employed in 1795 at the army of the Sambre and Meuse. He proved extremely useful to General Jourdan in his expedition to the Hundzruck; he lost the left leg by a cannon ball, in the attack of Kreutznach, on the Nahe; amputation was necessary to facilitate his cure and accelerate the closing of the wound. He suffered very severely, but remained perfectly cool, and had even the courage to exert himself for the amusement of Generals Jourdan and Bernadotte, who were present at the dreadful operation. But his efforts being lost upon them, he requested them to withdraw, as he was more affected by the tears of his friends than by his own sufferings.

The loss of his leg obliged him to leave the army, to complete his cure; he retired to Paris, where he soon enjoyed very good health. Having heard that there was a distant expedition in contemplation, Caffarelli solicited the favour of being employed in it, because he was ashamed to live in obscurity. He presented himself to Buonaparte, who was much pleased with that officer, and soon honoured him with his friendship. "Though lame," said Buonaparte frequently, "Caffarelli is the most active of all my Generals." I have been told indeed, that he greatly distinguished himself in that expedition: he was seen every where, and, whenever he could not render any better service, he considered himself fortunate to be employed by Buonaparte as an orderly officer, especially when there was any danger to encounter, and of course glory to acquire. At the siege of St. Jean d'Acre, on the 9th of April, 1799, he received a wound; when in the trenches directing the works of the siege, a ball fractured his arm, and he was obliged to submit to amputation; he died on the 27th of the same month. He was most sincerely regretted by the whole army.

Buonaparte visited him a few hours before his death. Caffarelli was as calm as if in perfect health. He entreated Buonaparte to take care of his four brothers, expressing a wish that he should employ them near his person, and assuring him that they would deem themselves very happy in experienc-

ing the fate of their older brother, who congratulated himself to die under his command. Buonaparte was so affected, as I have been told by one of his Aides-de-Camp, that he could not answer a word; *tears flowed from his eyes*;—he could only grasp Caffarelli's hand as a pledge that he would fulfil his last wishes, and retired to his tent with so poignant a grief, that he tasted no food during the whole day. This tale, invented by Buonaparte, was, however, productive of a very good effect amongst the officers,—he was supposed to be possessed of feeling. But the Pacha of Cairo did not share in the mistake.

On Kleber's return from St. Jean d'Acre at Cairo, after Buonaparte's departure from France, the Pacha asked Kleber about the two *little sultans*, one of whom had an *iron head*, and the other a *wooden leg*. Upon Kleber's informing him that the former had set out for France, and the other was buried in the trenches of St. Jean d'Acre, "If that be the case," replied the Egyptian judiciously, "Europe possesses the most cunning man of your army, Asia the most enlightened, and Africa has preserved the wisest;" —a compliment so apposite, and proceeding from the heart, was extremely gratifying to Kleber. The Pacha was very well acquainted with the dispositions of these three individuals. It is certain that Caffarelli abounded in talents and sagacity; had his ambition been equal to his knowledge, he would have undoubtedly acted a great part. How does it happen, that nature denies this noble gift to the virtuous, to lavish it upon great villains, whose happiness consists in crushing mankind with the most horrible disasters?

GENERAL MACDONALD.

STEPHEN Macdonald was born at Sedan, in the department of the Ardennes, the 17th of November, 1765. His father, of Scotch origin, had him educated with great care. He left college in 1784, to enter into the legion of Maillebois, which he left in 1786, for the regiment of Dillon, which he entered as an Under-Lieutenant: he successively passed through the different degrees to that of Colonel, which he obtained on the 1st of March, 1793, in the 2nd regiment of infantry of the line, called *Picardie*, which was then in garrison at Thionville.

Brave, intelligent, and well-informed, Macdonald distinguished himself in every affair in which he was engaged in the army of the North: he was appointed General of Brigade after the taking of Menin; he made the compaign of 1794 under the orders of Pichegru. On the 12th of January 1795, he crossed the Waal on the ice, with his division. All the Generals in Chief under whom he served, till the peace of Leoben, spoke very highly of him in their reports to the Directory.—Whilst his comrades were rendering him that justice which was due to his talents and his bravery, the representatives of the people who were with the army of the North, caused him to experience the greatest inconveniences: they even pushed their hatred (inspired by his frankness) so far as to dismiss him. Pichegru complained loudly of this,

Lewis Goldsmith furnishes the following character of Marshal Macdonald: —"Is of Scotch extraction. Macdonald served before the revolution in

and said they wished to disorganise his army, by depriving it of its best officer. The deputy, St. Just, answered him, "We have dismissed Macdonald, because neitheir his *face* nor *name*, are republican: we restore him to thee, but thou shalt answer for him, with thy head." This opinion of the deputies, without doubt, at that time influenced the committee of public safety, and afterwards the directory, which prevented that Officer from being intrusted with a chief command till 1799, when he was appointed to replace Championnet, at the army of Naples. Macdonald had distinguished himself by many successful engagements with General Mack. When he attacked the French army in the Roman states, Championnet, exasperated at the dilapidations committed by the Sieur Faitpoult, Commissary of the Directory, had given him orders to quit Naples in twenty-four hours, with his band of pillagers. Faitpoult raised the standard of revolt against the General in Chief; but he was laughed at, and his decrees were turned into ridicule. He was obliged to quit the *field of battle* with many personal insults, the authors of which I am far from wishing to justify.

Macdonald, who had not forgotten the reproaches of St. Just, conducted himself in such a manner as to persuade the Directory that he respected their authority; both in the General in Chief, whose orders he punctually obeyed, and in the commissioner Faitpoult, whose fate he appeared to lament. The firmness of Championnet was considered as mutiny: he was ordered to quit Naples, and to resign the command to General Macdonald. That General was not afraid of the task which was imposed upon him. One might say that the whole kingdom, not even excepting the capital, was in insurrection. There was no travelling without considerable escorts. The army was obliged to fight in the Abruzzes, in the Pouille, in the principality of Salerno, and even to the very gates of Naples. The various movements of the troops were so well combined, that in a month's time every thing was calm, except in the territory of Otranto, where the remains of the insurrection appeared concentrated, under the orders of Cardinal Ruffo.

The army of Naples was under the orders of General Sherer. When he was beaten on the Adige, on the 26th of March, 1799, he gave orders to Macdonald to unite his troops and to join him by forced marches in Northern Italy. The Neapolitans, informed of the successes of the Austrians, ran to arms, and the massacre of the French recommenced with fresh fury. In spite of these great obstacles, in a mountainous country, all the columns of the army succeeded in effecting a junction. It would have been dangerous to commence the retreat without having over-awed the multitude by some daring stroke, which might ensure the confidence of those who were friendly to the French, and deter the insurgents from following at their heels. Avellino, Castellamare, Lacava, and Sorrento, were attacked and taken, after some sanguinary conflicts. The army commenced its retreat on the 12th of May, and on the 26th was in Tuscany, united with the divisions of the army of Italy, detached by General Moreau. Macdonald may be reproached for having lost 10 days in combining his movements with Moreau: he ought to

one of the Irish Legions. He is a very able officer, and in every respect too good a man, to belong to the Court of St. Cloud. On Moreau's trial he

have rushed from the heights of the Appenines into the plains on the right bank of the Po, proceeded rapidly up this river, and effected a junction with the army of Italy, in the environs of Voghera. The 13th of June he attacked Modena, and in two hours overthrew the column of General Hohenzollern, which was posted upon the glacis of the place. The French grenadiers entered the town with the Austrians, and made more than 2000 prisoners.

The divisions of Montrichard and Rusca, which ought to have seconded the attack of Modena, by the route of Bologna, not having yet arrived, Macdonald was informed that a column of cavalry retarded their march: it was a squadron of the legion of Bussy, to which all means of retreat were cut off by the taking of Modena. Macdonald, fully confident that that body would surrender without any difficulty, advanced towards the grand road, within a quarter of a mile of the infantry which was stationed on both sides of the road. By way of precaution, I observed to Macdonald, that I thought I had better remain with my grenadiers, and that he would do well to do the same. "Don't you see," replied he, very courteously, "that they are caught as though in a mouse trap?" When he was an hundred paces distant from the Austrians, he hollowed out to them to surrender. "We surrender!" replied the officer, and returned his sabre into its scabbard, continuing to advance with the greatest tranquillity. When come up within pistol-shot, he ordered his troops to draw their sabres, and to charge; he himself falling upon Macdonald, struck him three blows with his sabre, upon the head, threw him off his horse, and then mingled with the escort, which, attacked by the whole squadron, took to flight. The grenadiers were very much embarrassed about firing, for fear of killing their own men. After a fray of ten minutes, a few Austrians succeeded in entering Modena, where they were made prisoners: the greater part of them, however, perished; in this latter number, was the commanding officer, well worthy of a better fate. He was a young man of eighteen, of a good countenance, and of considerable abilities. His generous resolution of forcing his way to rejoin his army, cannot but be praised; he would have succeeded in it had it not been for the ambuscade of grenadiers. Macdonald, who was supposed dead, came off quit for the three cuts of the sabre, which were but slight, and the contusions occasioned by the fall from his horse.

On the 17th the advanced-guard reached Placentia, and on the 18th General Ott was attacked and beaten. The coming up of the Russian advanced-guard, forced the French to draw back and to take a position on the right of the Trebia. On the 19th the whole army was reunited upon the right bank of that river. Two strong van-guards were stationed upon the left bank. Suwarrow and Melas attacked them with the choice of their troops, made a great slaughter, but could not force them to quit their position. The 20th of June, Macdonald acted upon the offensive: he crossed the Trebia with the whole of his army, 40,000 strong. General Melas was at first beaten. Suwarrow, who was gaining in the centre, sent General Rosemberg to the succour of his left: and the French were obliged to draw back to their old positions. There was, for a moment, a rout in the centre.

took a very active part in favour of that General, for which he was exiled. Very lately he was appointed to a command, and was created a Marshal.

Macdonald, who was there, had nearly been drowned in the Trebia: he was carried away with the 5th regiment of light infantry, which, being panic-struck, had retreated in the greatest confusion, throwing down their muskets and knapsacks. The cause of this rout was a charge made by nearly 500 Cossacks upon 100 dragoons. These latter retreated at full gallop, and occasioned a great cloud of dust, which was increased by the pursuit of the Cossacks. One frightened fellow cried out, "there is the whole Russian cavalry upon us;" no more was necessary to decide the gaining of this battle, so famous, but till now little known in its true point of view.

Macdonald has been unjustly reproached with having wished to gain a battle without Moreau's participation. It was only in conformity with the orders, or at least the positive advice of that General, that he determined to march upon the rear of the left wing of the Austro-Russian army. He was so zealous in complying with the intentions of Moreau, that he had the weakness to change his own plan of attack to adopt that of Victor, who told him he had it from the General in Chief; this condescension caused the loss of every thing. A diversion on the part of Moreau was relied on, and it was that which determined Macdonald to desist from his former resolution, which was to proceed by forced marches to Voghera, by way of Placentia: if he could have got there by the 17th of June, he would have destroyed the Austrians upon the Trebia, or at least have forced them to pass upon the left bank of the Po. Suwarrow with his twenty-five thousand Russians would not have been able to arrest the march of the army of Naples, composed of choice troops who had made the campaigns of Italy with Buonaparte, and dispersed in one month the sixty thousand Neapolitans commanded by Mack; the Austrians should first have been fought with, and then the Russians. The slowness of the movements of the French army, and some other circumstances which time alone can properly elucidate, forced Macdonald to retreat towards Tuscany, after having lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners, about ten thousand men.

The Italian General Lahoz having separated from the French to join the insurgents, whose number and audacity increased daily, Macdonald determined upon evacuating Tuscany and rejoining Moreau at Genoa; this movement was made in good order. After this junction Macdonald obtained leave to return to France, for the purpose of re-establishing his health, which was considerably affected by his wounds and the fatigues inseparable from so toilsome a campaign, which had lasted for nearly a year. He was at Paris at the event of the 18th Brumaire, and was intrusted by Buonaparte with the command of Versailles: he showed on that post more firmness than at the end of the campaign of Italy; he caused the club of Versailles to be shut up, and made the inhabitants sensibly feel that it was high time that a just and energetic government should obliterate the horrors of anarchy and the fatal vacillation of the weak Directory.

Buonaparte, thinking to testify his satisfaction to Macdonald, offered him, in April 1800, the command of one of the corps of the army of reserve, destined to reconquer Italy, under the orders of Berthier. Macdonald, piqued at seeing himself exposed to serve as a subordinate after having commanded in chief, pretended illness from his wounds in the army of Naples. Notwithstanding this refusal, the true motive of which did not escape the

penetration of the crafty Buonaparte, Macdonald was nominated, on the 24th of August 1800, General in Chief of the army destined to penetrate into the Tyrol, through Switzerland, to second the operations of the army of Italy, and favour the movements of the army of Moreau, in Germany, by forcing the Austrians to keep up in the Tyrol from 25 to 30,000 men of their best troops. This campaign consisted of very fatiguing marches in the Alps, in the depth of winter. The French army was about 15,000 strong. General Matthew Dumas, more expert in writing about war than carrying it on, was Chief of the Staff. After having combated more with the difficulties of the roads than with the Austrians, who made but a weak resistance, Macdonald possessed himself of Trent the 7th of January, 1801. The armistice concluded at Treviso the 16th of the same month, put an end to hostilities.

Returned to France, Macdonald was no doubt displeasing to Buonaparte, from his intimate connection with Moreau: he was honourably exiled by being appointed for the embassy to the court of Denmark; he experienced so many disagreeables in that capacity, that he was continually soliciting his recal, which was at length granted him in 1803. Notwithstanding his assiduities at the Thuilleries, he was always coldly received. He appeared to be one of the most eager of the Generals for the nomination of Buonaparte as *emperor:* nevertheless he thus suffered his ambition to get the better of his pride, which his conduct till now without reproach, ought to have inspired him with: he was not included in the list of Marshals of the empire; he remained unemployed till 1809. He obtained at last orders to serve under the command of Prince Eugene Beauharnois in the army of Italy; he then commanded the right wing of this army, and was considered as the mentor of Eugene. The successes obtained at Laybach and at Raab were the results of Macdonald's combinations. The 6th of July, 1809, at the battle of Wagram, he was charged with the attack of the centre of the Austrian army: he lost in killed and wounded about three-fourths of his column, but he succeeded in making the Archduke Charles fall back; his conduct obtained him a Marshal's staff, which was given him upon the field of battle. Some time afterwards he was named Duke of Tarento.

The faint attacks of Augereau in Catalonia, determined Buonaparte to give him Macdonald for a successor. Gouvion St. Cyr, an officer of great merit, had been recalled from this command in a manner little flattering to him. The surprisal of Figueras by the Catalans, which at first was considered as a triumph for the noble cause of the brave Spaniards, has been found, by the fatality of events, to have been only a snare, in which 4000 choice men, the very soul of the insurrection in Catalonia, have unhappily been taken; so that since the 19th of August, the period that Figueras opened its gates to Macdonald, this rich province appears, in despite of the energy of its inhabitants, to be subjugated to the yoke of the French. Notwithstanding this brilliant result, Macdonald appears to have been recalled from this command. I cannot find out the reason, but in the tone the General assumes in the account he renders of the capitulation of Figueras—" *I please myself,*" says Macdonald, in his report to Berthier, "*in rendering justice* to the army, in the *hope* that the emperor will view with the eye of favour these brave fellows, intreating your excellency *to cause it to be remarked* to his majesty,

that his army of Catalonia *is a stranger* to the event, which has re-united it in this place," &c. How happens it that Macdonald, who does not want for good sense, should have allowed himself such awkward observations? It would have been easy to have convinced himself, long ago, that Buonaparte detests any one who should think proper to take upon himself the language of a monitor, or the part of Phormion of Ephesus, who discussed the science of war in the presence of Hannibal.

The Duke of Tarento is of a good size, of a slender make, but robust, pale-faced, with eyes full of fire; his smile sardonic, his gait is military, his manners very polished. I believe him to be a sincere friend. Although he showed a weakness of character in the council of war, which occasioned the loss of the battle of Trebia, we cannot refuse to allow him the firmness necessary to a good General: he paid dear for this complaisance, since he lost the only pitched battle in which he commanded in chief. This fault will have served as a useful lesson to him, to hold firm to his own opinion, and to set off those talents to the best advantage, with which nature has gifted him. The numerous combats, which he has sustained and given in Germany and Italy, almost always with success, incontestibly place him amongst the Generals of the second rank; his cringing conduct to obtain employment does him little honour. He experiences at this time what we see happen every day in society, as a consequence of the strange caprices of men, who appear to increase in coldness in proportion to the anxiety, with which respectable women endeavour to captivate husbands, equally despicable for their most ridiculous jealousy, and the most insupportable tyranny.

ROMAN DISCIPLINE.

WE know through the medium of history, that the Gauls were individually stronger, and collectively more numerous, than the Roman legions, properly so denominated; and that the Greeks were more polished, and more expert in performing feats demanding agility and corporeal strength; but then the Romans were more eminently qualified to command, being better disciplined, and more deeply versed in the sublime science of war; and it was through that very discipline, which may not unaptly be styled the foundation, the key-stone of their mighty empire, as well as the salient spring of their numberless triumphs, that they subdued the vigour, the numbers, the riches, the politeness, nay the very *virtue* of other nations.

Leisure Moments in the Camp and Guard-Room.

RUSSIAN CAMPAIGNS.

(Continued from page 47.)

ON the 13th September Lord Cathcart, who on the 31st July had left Great-Britain as our Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, communicated to the British government that a most obstinate and general action had been fought on the 7th of September, at the village of Borodino, between Mojaisk and Tjate, on the great road from Smolensk to Moscow.

The Prince Kutusoff, appointed by the Emperor Commander in Chief of all his armies, arrived at the head-quarters at Czarovo Saimische, on the evening of the 29th of August. He found the first and the second armies in junction, but retreating upon Gchatzk, and abandoning Wiasma, General Barclay de Tolli not having thought that position favourable enough for accepting battle.—Prince Kutusoff, on his part, resolved not to give battle until he should have received the reinforcements which he expected from Moscow and Kalouga. The Russian army was thus continually reinforcing as it got nearer its resources; whilst the French armies were getting farther from their reinforcements, and weaker as they advanced. This plan had been judged the most proper, in order to compensate for the superiority in numbers, which the enemy obtained from the immense means placed at his disposal by all the Continental states. It was not long before this plan, directed and executed by Prince Kutusoff, afforded a grand and brilliant result. Even before his arrival at the army, he had caused the reserves, commanded by General Milarodovitch, and the Militia of the Government of Moscow, under the orders of Lieutenant-General Count Morcoff, to be directed upon Mojaisk. The village of Borodino, situated 12 versts in advance of this town, is the point on which it was determined to await the enemy. The position behind the village was strong enough on the right and the centre, covered by a ravine and a deep rivulet; but the left, supported by the village of Semenoffka, did not afford the same advantages; it might be turned by the old road from Smolensk to Mojaisk. The General in Chief, to guard against these disadvantages, gave orders for fortifying that wing. He ordered some redans to be constructed on the left of the village of Semenoffka, and a redoubt in front of it, at one cannon shot and a half off. This redoubt was considered as an isolated work, which, even if lost, would make no change in the system of defence, and was intended more particularly to be of service in

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Copied from the Original Map belonging to the French Quarter Master Generals Department

Distances from Smolensk to Moscow

London Published by P. Martin (late of the firm of Cathell & Martin) for the Military Library

keeping the enemy some time at a distance. These points were scarcely fortified, when the enemy appeared on the 5th, and directed his vanguard upon the advanced redoubt. A very sharp action commenced, in the first place with the rear-guard under the orders of Lieut.-General Kanovnitzen, which was just reaching the position, and afterwards with the army of Prince Bagrathion, which formed the left. The redoubt, which the hardness of the ground had prevented the Russians from entirely completing, was vigorously defended from four o'clock in the afternoon until night. It was taken and retaken four times by the 27th division, which had the charge of maintaining it, and was not abandoned until night. The 2d division of Cuirassiers, which executed several brilliant charges, of which the result was the capture of eight pieces of cannon, particularly distinguished itself during that day. The 6th passed in skirmishes of no importance. The enemy defiled towards his right the principal part of his forces, and covered his left by batteries.—The Russian Commander-in-Chief, who had foreseen that his left would be the principal point of attack, make the following dispositions: the 2d, the 4th, 6th, and 7th corps formed two lines of infantry, behind which were placed all the corps of cavalry. That of the Guards was in reserve between the centre and the left, which was moreover covered by the 8th corps. In order the better to insure the defence of the weak point of the position, Lieut.-General Toutschkoff, with the third corps and a part of the militia of Moscow, was placed in ambuscade behind the brushwood at the extremity of the left, with orders to act by the old road from Smolensk upon the right and the rear of the French, as soon as they should attack, and endeavour to turn the left. The grenadiers of Count Woronzoff defended the redans.

Prince Kutusoff, immediately on his arrival at this position, had assembled the Generals, and harangued the Staff: he was received with acclamations of the warmest enthusiasm. Full of the sacred cause they had to defend, the Russian army manifested a feeling, which even then gave an assurance of the glorious deeds, of which the day of the 7th was witness.—At 4 o'clock in the morning the enemy, availing themselves of a thick fog, began their movement towards the left of the Russians, and on that wing their principal efforts were throughout directed. Soon afterwards the battle became general, and continued until night. The attack on the redans was extremely sharp, and they were most vigorously defended.—They were disputed from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10 with an

unexampled obstinacy. In this sanguinary combat Major-General Count Woronzoff* was wounded, in a bayonet charge against the enemy. The Commander-in-Chief of the second army, Prince Bagrathion †, was wounded soon afterwards. Nevertheless, all the attacks which the enemy made against the left of the Russian position, as well with his infantry as with his cavalry, were fruitless, and repulsed with such loss, that towards night he was even forced to abandon the little ground which he had gained in the morning.—His attacks upon the centre did not meet with better success. Repulsed at every point, he retired towards the beginning of the night, and the Russians remained masters of the field of battle. On the following morning General Platow was sent in pursuit of him; he came up with his rear-guard at eleven versts distance from the village of Borodino, and successfully harassed the same.

The loss of the enemy in this battle was immense in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Among the latter was the General of Brigade,

* Count Michael Woronzoff, brother to the Countess of Pembroke, and heir to the illustrious house of Woronzoff, at the age of twenty-nine, had, by his achievements, gained the rank of Major-General, and in an action in Turkey, recovered, at the head of a regiment lately given him, the colours it had forfeited by misconduct in Austria.—Europe does not boast a more accomplished gentleman or braver soldier.—*Sir Robert Wilson's Campaigns.*

† Prince Bagrathion, who lost his life from his wounds, was an officer who was very much distinguished in the Campaigns of 1806 and 1807.—Of his services in those years Sir Robert Wilson has published the following account.—"He commanded the advanced-guard, and by pressing the enemy from Deutsch Eylau, and destroying their rear-guard, relieved Grandenz from blockade: commanded in the rear at the retreat from Bergfried: sustained the attack of the French in the unfavourable position in front of Landsberg: checked the advance of the French two miles in front of Eylau; his conduct throughout the retreat to Eylau did him infinite honour: commanded the advanced-guard at Eylau: when the French demanded possession of the village of Peterswalde, on his answering that he was there "to give them welcome," they retired without firing a shot.—The advanced-guard under him was inspected at Bartenstein, by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, and was found in admirable order, and the huts, &c. arranged with an elegance that was quite unexpected: with the advanced-guard he drove the French over the passage before the combat of Deppen, in the passage of the Aller at Güttstadt, with that courage, conduct and fortune which characterizes all his services, he withdrew his troops, and destroyed his bridges with inconsiderable loss; thus, in the presence of Buonaparte, securing the escape of a feeble rear-guard, which, if properly pressed, must have been overwhelmed: at Heilsberg, he displayed equal judgment, retreating in the face of the enemy, and drawing him under the fire of 150 pieces of cannon: at Wehlaw, after the battle of Friedland, he supported the Cossacks and Basquiers with a timely reinforcement: he was made the channel of Beningsen's proposition for the armistice, which took place before the peace concluded at Tilsit.

Bonami. The loss of the Russians was also severe: besides the two Generals before-mentioned, the Lieut.-Generals Tutschkoff, Prince Gostchakoff, and Kanovnitzin; the Major-Generals Boehmetieff, 1st and 2d, and Kretoff, were among the wounded *.

* The account of the battle of Borodino, of which the following is an epitome, was circulated at St. Petersburgh, and ascribed to the pen of Sir ROBERT WILSON.

"The Russian army continued its retreat upon the village of Borodino, between Mojaiske and Irisk, on the high Moscow road. It was here reinforced by 13,000 effective men, under General Miloradovitch, and 21,000 militia, chiefly armed with pikes, under Gen. Markow. The total number of the Russian army, exclusive of militia, amounted to 105,000 effective men; the French army amounted to 130,000, reinforcements having been drawn to it from the military posts occupied by the enemy.

"Buonaparte, contrary to all expectation, as he had omitted the favourable moment for attacking the Russians on their march from Smolensk, to repass the Dnieper, presented his army in order of battle on the 24th Sept. It is possible that the appointment of Prince Kutousoff had baffled his hopes of peace; and that he found himself now obliged to effect that by force, which he was in hopes to have obtained by the influence of fear on the Russian Cabinet. Certain it is, that he himself regretted his former neglect of opportunity, and that he said, 'I have lost one of the most brilliant occasions of my life!'

"Prince Bagrathion's army sustained the Russian left; but it was very much advanced in front of the centre and right. A battery of seven guns on a hill covered the advance of Prince Bagrathion's army, which I shall in future call the Second Army.

"The action began about two o'clock in the afternoon of the 26th September, and was furiously fought on both sides until near dark, when the enemy possessed himself of the hill and battery, and obliged the Second Army to retire and take up its position in *alignement* with the First Army, keeping some hills in its front, on which batteries were erected. On the morning of the 26th, the French, with all their force, again fell upon Prince Bagrathion; after a desperate resistance broke in upon him, obliged him to retreat in some disorder, and the reserves of the First Army were under the necessity of moving to the left and front, to cover his works and oppose the enemy, which service was effectually executed; and the Second Army being rallied again, advanced into battle, and in its turn supported the troops that had covered it. The Russian line was, however, obliged to throw back its left a little, so as to form an angle with a part of the centre and right. At the salient point of this angle was a battery, which, if taken and kept by the enemy, would have commanded the whole Russian position, and obliged a retreat. Buonaparte finding that the Russians remained steady, notwithstanding the tremendous artillery cross-fire, resolved to have this work carried. Various attempts were made during the day, by cavalry and infantry, but they were always repulsed. Towards nine o'clock in the morning, General Bonami had, however, lodged himself in the battery, in front of the Russian left; but General Gormouloff seizing the command of a column, (for he was a Staff-Officer,) rushed upon the battery, recarried it, put every man in it to the bayonet except General Bonami, who fairly escaped with twenty wounds, one of which struck into his breast. Towards dusk the enemy's force retired, abandoning the battery, which he had again carried about four o'clock in the afternoon, and which battery had been taken and retaken three times during

The distinguished veteran Prince Kutusoff, whose services had long before entitled him to most particular notice, was now appointed Marshal General, with a grant of 100,000 rubles; and five rubles were given to each soldier, by order of his Imperial Majesty, who had had a share in this memorable battle.

Throughout the vast empire, the sacred torch of the love of their country had awakened in each Russian their virtue and their courage. Each perceived that the contest was one between liberty and despotism, profligacy and morality: each also perceived that it was not a contest to be decided by the event of a battle, or even the result of a campaign, but by a superior vigour and perseverance. Though a good cause is not always triumphant, yet it seldom fails but for want of prudence. The present contest must be ultimately decided in favour of that party which employs the greatest vigour, talent, and unanimity: these, on the side of justice, cannot fail of success.—There was no acceptable medium, no alternative, now left for Russia: either that great nation must have expelled the invader, or her existence, her honour, rights, justice, judgment, and energy, must have expired for ever.

Two days after the battle of Borodino Marshal Kutusoff retired a short distance on the Moscow road: he then endeavoured to find a

the day. He gradually withdrew back upon some works in his rear, out of cannon-shot, and from thence fell back about two wersts and a half, with his main body; giving orders for his heavy guns, &c. to retire upon Mojaisk. The Russian army remained upon the field until the next evening, when Prince Kutousoff fell back three wersts with his main body, and left General Platow with his Cossacks to occupy the ground in front of Borodino.

"Thus terminated, in the field, the memorable battle of Borodino; and so far it resembled the battle of Preuss Eylau, but not in its consequences; for Eylau preserved Konigsberg, whereas Borodino accelerated the loss of Moscow. I am, however, inclined to think, that Borodino, theoretically, was in the field a more decisive victory than Eylau, as the Russians there quitted the ground during the same night; whereas, at Borodino, it was the enemy who withdrew.

"It, however, greatly differed from Eylau in its progress; for Borodino was a battle on points,—Eylau was a parade battle, general throughout the line, and covering every man in the field with its iron canopy. The Russians had more than 600 guns in the field, but the fire was sustained by about 268 pieces.

"The loss at Borodino to the Russian army was, perhaps, severe; as it now appears, that 25,000 were killed or wounded (at least one-half killed,) and above 1500 officers, of whom three Generals were killed, and nine wounded.

"The loss of the enemy could not but be far greater; calculation so far could not err; but it now appears, from their own correspondence, that they estimate their loss at 26 Generals hors de combat (of whom 7 were killed), and 35,000 men."

position more tenable near Moscow*; but such not being to be found, he retired, after a Council of War, to a strong position, leav-

* ACCOUNT OF MOSCOW IN THE YEAR 1800.

FROM THE TRAVELS OF DR. CLARKE.

We arrived at Moscow at the season of the year (April) in which this city is most interesting to strangers. Moscow is in every thing extraordinary; as well in disappointing expectation, as in surpassing it; in causing wonder and derision, pleasure and regret. Numerous spires, glittering with gold amidst burnished domes and painted palaces, appear, in the midst of an open plain, for several miles before you reach the gate, as you approach it from Petersburgh. Having passed the gate, you look about you and wonder what is become of the city, or where you are; and are ready to ask, once more, how far it is to Moscow? They will tell you, "This is Moscow;" and you behold nothing but a wide and scattered suburb: gardens, brick-walls, churches, cottages, palaces, timber-yards and warehouses. One might imagine, all the states of Europe and Asia, had sent a building, by way of representative, to Moscow: timber huts, from regions beyond the *arctic;* palaces, from Sweden and Denmark; painted walls, from the Tyrol; mosques, from Constantinople; Tartar temples, from Bucharia; pagodas, pavilions, and varandos, from China; cabarets, from Spain; dungeons, prisons, and public offices, from France; architectural ruins, from Rome; terraces and trellises from Naples; and warehouses from Wapping. Nor is the costume less various than the aspect of the buildings. Greeks, Turks, Tartars, Cossacks, Chinese, Muscovites, English, French, Italians, Poles, and Germans, all parade in the habits of their respective nations.

We were at Moscow at the time of the Easter festival; and as this is celebrated at Moscow with a degree of pomp and festivity unknown to the rest of Europe, we shall proceed to give an account of it. The most splendid pageants of Rome do not equal the costliness and splendour of the Russian church. Nor did the carnival of Venice exceed that of Moscow, in debauchery, superstition, licentiousness, and parade.

The first ceremony to which we were witness, was that of Palm Sunday. On the eve of this day, the whole inhabitants of Moscow, in carriages, on horseback, or foot, resort to the Kremlin for the purchase of palm branches, with which to decorate their saints, both at home and in the streets. It is one of the gayest promenades of the year. The Governor, attended by all the magistrates and nobility, go in procession, mounted on fine horses. The streets are lined with spectators, and cavalry are placed on each side to preserve order. They proceed in this manner to the Kremlin, which presents the gay spectacle of a moving forest. Every one makes it a point of religion to purchase one or more of these palm branches in the Kremlin, and then to return and parade the streets with them. Nothing can be more gay, lively and beautiful.

The second grand ceremony of this season takes place on the Thursday before Easter, at noon, when the archbishop washes the feet of the apostles. This we also witnessed. The priests appeared in the most gorgeous apparel. Twelve monks, designed to represent the twelve apostles, were placed in a semicircle before the archbishop; upon which, he takes off his robes, girds up his loins with a towel, and then proceeds to wash the feet of them all, until he comes to the representative of St. Peter, who rises, and addresses him in the dialogue which is recorded to have taken place between our Saviour and that apostle. All this is performed in the cathedral, and in the presence of all Moscow, crowded thither as spectators.

ing the enemy to enter the city, which he did on the 14th of October. In a report to the Emperor Alexander, Kutusoff gives the

The third, and most magnificent ceremony of all, is celebrated two hours after midnight, in the morning of Easter Sunday, and exceeded every thing of the kind that I had ever seen. It is called the ceremony of the Resurrection. At midnight, the great bell of the cathedral tolled: its vibrations seemed the rolling of distant thunder, and they were instantly accompanied by the noise of all the bells in Moscow. Every inhabitant was stirring; and the rattling of carriages in the streets was greater than at noon-day. The whole city was in a blaze; lights were seen in all the windows, and innumerable torches in the streets. The tower of the cathedral was illuminated from its foundation to its cross. The same ceremony takes place in all the other churches, and they are all equally crowded.

We hastened to the cathedral, which was filled with a prodigious assembly of all ranks and sexes, bearing lighted wax tapers, to be afterwards heaped as vows on the different shrines. The walls, ceilings, and every part of this building, were covered by the pictures of saints and martyrs. In the moment of our arrival the doors were shut; and, on the outside, appeared Plato the archbishop, preceded by banners and torches, and followed by all his train of priests, with crucifixes and sceptres, who were making, three times, in procession, the tour of the cathedral; chaunting with loud voices, and glittering in sumptuous vestments covered with gold, silver, and precious stones. The snow had not melted so rapidly in the Kremlin as in the streets of the city; this magnificent procession, therefore, was constrained to move upon planks, over the deep mud which surrounded the cathedral. After completing the third circuit, they all halted before the great doors, which were shut; the archbishop, with a censor, scattering incense against the doors, and over the priests. Suddenly the doors were opened, and the effect was beyond description great. The immense throng of spectators within, bearing innumerable tapers, formed two long lines, up which the archbishop passed, and advanced with his train to a throne near the centre. The profusion of lights in all parts of the cathedral, and, amongst others, of an enormous chandelier, which hung from the roof; the richness of the dresses, and the vastness of the assembly, filled us with astonishment.

Having joined the suit of the archbishop, we accompanied the procession, and passed even to the throne, on which, as strangers, we were permitted to stand amongst the priests, and near an embroidered stool of satin placed for the archbishop. The loud chorus which burst forth as the procession entered the church, continued as it moved towards the throne, and after the archbishop had taken his seat; when my attention was called off for a moment, by seeing a Russian crossing himself with one hand, and picking his neighbour's pocket with the other.

The archbishop soon after descended, and went all round the cathedral; first offering incense to the priests, and then to the people as he passed along. When he returned to his seat, the priests, two by two, performed the same ceremony to the archbishop, who rose and bowed, holding a lighted taper in his hand. The people the whole time were bowing and crossing themselves.

I had now leisure to examine the dresses and figures of the priests, which were certainly the most striking I ever saw. Their long dark hair, without powder, fell down in ringlets over their rich robes and shoulders, their dark thick beards likewise covering their breast. On the heads of the archbishop and bishops were high caps covered with gems, and adorned with miniature paintings, set in jewels, of the virgin, the crucifixion, and the saints. The robes of party-coloured satin

following account of the causes which compelled him to let the enemy enter Moscow.

were of the most costly embroidery, and even on these were miniature paintings set with precious stones.

After about two hours had been spent in various ceremonies, the archbishop, holding a cross, advanced into the body of the church, which all the people crowded round him to embrace. He then entered the sacristy, whence, having put on a purple robe, he again advanced, exclaiming three times with a loud voice—" Christ is risen.''

The most remarkable part of the ceremony now commenced. The archbishop, descending into the body of the church, crawled round the pavement on his hands and knees, kissing the consecrated pictures, whether on the pillars, the walls, the altars, &c. The priests and all the people imitated his example.

Thus was Easter proclaimed, and riot and debauchery instantly broke loose. Drinking, dancing, singing, filled the streets from night to day, and from day till night.—But in the midst of all these excesses, quarrels hardly ever took place. The wild rude riot of a Russian populace is full of humanity. Few disputes are heard; no blows are given, and no lives endangered.

On Easter Monday begins the procession of the pascal egg; lovers to their mistresses, relatives to each other, servants to their masters, all bring ornamented eggs. Every present and offering at this season is called a pascal egg. The meanest pauper in the street, presenting an egg, may demand a salute even of the Empress. All business is laid aside; the upper ranks are engaged in visiting, balls, dinners, suppers, masquerades; whilst boors fill the air with their songs, or roll drunk about the streets, servants appear in new and tawdry liveries, and carriages in the most pompous parade.

I attended one of the public balls of the citizens given in our inn. It was held in a suit composed of several apartments; and a numerous band of music, consisting of violins, wind instruments, and kettle drums, was provided for the occasion. A company of gipsies was invited by the master of the inn to entertain the company. A single ruble was the price of admission. Upon my entrance I found the assembly as various as a masquerade. On the benches were squatted Turks, with their usual gravity and indifference, looking on with a vacant stare, unmoved by shouts of joy or tumultuous songs, or the noise of the dancing, or by a pair of kettle drums thundering close to their ears. In another part were a party of Bucharians with flat noses, high cheek bones, and little eyes; their heads shaven, and a small conical embroidered cap on the crown of their sculls; in red morocco boots, long trowsers of blue cloth, with a girdle and poniard. Besides these were Chinese merchants, Cossacks, and even Kalmucs. In the middle of the room the Russian boors and tradesmen were dancing with prostitutes, whilst their own wives and daughters were walking about. A party of gipsies were dancing the national dance, called the Barina. It resembled our English hornpipe, but was scandalously licentious in its movements and expression. The male dancer expressed his joy by contortions, squeaks, convulsive spasms—sometimes standing still, then trembling in all his limbs, to the music, which was very animating. The Russians acknowledge that thep owe this dance to the gipsies, and we certainly owe our hornpipe to the same. Other gipsies, according to their universal practice, were telling fortunes and begging, in return for oranges, ices, &c. This extraordinary people, found in all parts of Europe, were originally one of the *casts* of India, driven out of their own territory, and distinguished amongst the Indians by a name which signifies *thieves*.

"After the sanguinary though victorious battle fought by your Majesty's troops on the 26th ult. (Sept. 7) I was obliged to leave my position near Borodino, for reasons of which I have already had the happiness to inform

They preserve every where the same features, manners, customs, and even dress. The extraordinary resemblance of the female gipsies to the women of India was remarked by our officers and men in Egypt, when General Sir David Baird arrived with his army to join Lord Hutchinson. The seapoys had many of their women with them, who were exactly like our gipsies.

In other parts of the room were vocal performers, in parties of ten or twelve each, singing voluntaries. They performed with the most perfect concert and harmony. Though the female dancers at the ball were for the greater part prostitutes, the other women seemed to have no scruple whatever in mixing with them.

The ball of the Nobles is of a very different kind; it takes place every Tuesday, and it may be truly said, that Europe has not its equal. I was greatly struck with it. The coup d'œil on entering the grand saloon, was inconceivable. During ten years that I have been accustomed to see spectacles of a similar nature, in different parts of the Continent, I have never seen any thing with which it might compare. The dresses were the most sumptuous that can be imagined; and what is most remarkable, they were conceived in the purest taste, and were in a high degree becoming. The favourite ornaments of the ladies were cameos, which they wore upon their arms, in girdles round their waists, or upon their bosoms. The women of France and England may go to Moscow in order to see their own fashions set off to advantage. Their drapery was disposed chiefly after the Grecian costume, and they wore their hair bound up round the head. It must be confessed, moreover, that no country in the world can boast superior beauty; and when we add to this the utmost elegance in dress, and, wherever they get it, in taste, it may be imagined what a scene such splendour must exhibit.

The dances were quadrilles, Polonese and English; but whatever name they gave them, they were dull and heavy, and consisted merely in a sort of promenade. Every person wore full dress; the men appearing either in uniform, or in coats of very rich embroidery.

One of the most surprising features in the Russian national character is, their talent for imitation. This is the principal of all their operations. They have nothing of their own, but it is not their fault if they have not every thing others invent. Their surprising talents for imitation exceed all that has been hitherto known. The meanest Russian slave is sometimes able to accomplish the most intricate, and most delicate works of machinery, and to copy, with his single hand, what has demanded the joint labours of the best workmen in France and England. If they were instructed in the art of painting, they would become the finest portrait painters in the world. In proof of this we saw one example; it was a miniature portrait of the Emperor, executed by a poor slave, who had only seen him once. In all that concerned resemblance and minuteness, it was a most surprising work: in Moscow, imitations of the Maltese and Venetian chains were offered for sale, capable of deceiving any one but a goldsmith. Our Birmingham manufactory of jewellery and trinket-work is infinitely surpassed by them; the difference is, that what in Birmingham is done by fifty hands, is done in Moscow by one. They imitate our patents, Bramah's locks, for example, with a most surprising fidelity, equally good, and infinitely cheaper. Even to the fine arts, they carry this imitation. A picture by one of the great masters was borrowed by one of the Russian nobility from his friend. The nobleman who owned the picture had impressed his

your Majesty. After that battle the armies were much weakened. Under such circumstances we approached Moscow, having daily much fighting with the enemy's advanced-guard. The reinforcements, which I hoped to meet

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seal upon the back of it, and had inscribed verses and mottos of his own composition. With so many marks he thought his picture safe any where: but a copy so perfect was finished, both as to the painting, and to all the circumstances of colour in the canvas, the seal, and the inscriptions, that when put into the frame of the original, and returned to its owner, the fraud was not discovered. This circumstance was afterwards known only by the confession of the artist employed. Signor Camporesi, an eminent artist, now living at Moscow, assured me, that he one day entered a miserable cobbler's hut in the suburbs, and observed a ragged peasant at work.—It was a painter in enamel, copying very beautiful pictures. The same person, he added, might have been found the next day dead drunk in a cellar, or howling beneath the cudgel of his task-master. The fine arts indeed cannot flourish under the present Russian government. Every Russian is either a slave, or has received his freedom. In the former case, he only works under the cudgel of his master, and is called off, whilst he is working at a picture, to mend a chair, or drive nails into a wainscot. In the latter, where he is his own master, his national habits will lead him to get dead drunk instead of labouring.

The booksellers' shops are much better furnished at Moscow than at Petersburgh. A catalogue of Russian authors, in some of the shops, fills an octavo volume of two hundred pages. French, Italian, German, and English books, are likewise to be had. In, and near the city of Moscow, reside a vast number of Russian nobility; a foreigner might live many years there, without even knowing their names. Many of these, having travelled, have magnificent libraries; and as the ostentation and amusement of collecting, rather than the pleasure of reading, books, has been the reason of their forming these sumptuous collections, the booksellers receive orders to a large amount When a Russian nobleman reads, it is commonly a novel—either some licentious trash in French, or some English romance translated into that language. Books of real worth are not to be obtained either in the shops of Petersburgh or Moscow. Costly and frivolous volumes, sumptuously bound, and most gorgeously decorated, constitute the precious part of their libraries. Gaudy French editions of Fontenelle, of Marmontel, of Italian sonnetteers, with English folios of butterflies, shells, and flowers; editions by Baskerville, Bensley, and Bulmer, with hot-pressed and wire-wove paper; these are the composition of their shelves. Classic authors, historians, lawgivers, and poets, will be looked for in vain.

After London and Constantinople, Moscow is, doubtless, the most remarkable city in Europe. The number and splendour of its equipages, and the number of horses attached to each, surpass those of all the cities on the globe. There is hardly an individual, above the rank of a plebeian, who would be seen without four horses to his carriage. The generality have six. But the manner in which this pomp is displayed, presents a perfect burlesque upon stateliness. A couple of ragged boys are placed as postilions before a coachman, in such sheep-skins as are worn by the peasants in the woods. Behind the carriage are placed two lackeys, more tawdry, but not less ludicrous than the drivers. The harness, moreover, is so long, as to require the utmost care not to have it entangled.

The wives of the tradesmen, during the period of their festivals, are seen driving about in draperies, with riches upon their persons sufficient to purchase a peerage. Caps made of matted work of pearls, with Turkish and Persian shawls, and diamond ear-rings, are often exhibited.

with had not yet arrived. The enemy formed two new columns, one on the Borowsk, and the other on the Zwenigo roads, with the view of acting against my reserve near Moscow. In consequence of this I could not risk ano-

The amusements of the people are those of English children; their senators, statesmen, and nobles, may be seen mounted on *wooden-horses*, *roundabouts*, and *ups-and-downs*. Three Russians at a time will squeeze themselves into one of their vaulting-chairs; and, as they are wheeled round, scream for joy like infants in the nurses' arms. I remember seeing the King of Sicily going with his principal courtiers in a similar amusement; indeed, of all the Europeans, the Russian Nobles bear the greatest resemblance to the Nobles of the two Sicilies. The grandees of Palermo and Naples, are exactly those of Moscow. The similitude of the two governments may, probably, be the reason; they are both vicious and despotic, ignorant and superstitious. This similarity extends to their national dances, and to their mode of dress. The *barina* differs little from the *tarantula*; and the female peasants of the Campagna Felue, dress like the women near Moscow: with the same shoes, the same kind of head-dress, the same embroidered suits, and the same load of finery. The costume of Naples came from the Archipelago; and the art of dress was brought into Russia from Constantinople; and the sports and amusements, as I have above said, are the same. In the class of the Russian Nobles, however, the women are far superior to the men; they are mild, affectionate, often well-informed, beautiful, and highly accomplished. The men are totally destitute of every qualification which might render them amiable to the females. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the Moscow ladies have not the character of a very scrupulous fidelity, especially when the example set them by the Empress Catharine is taken into the account. Married, without passion, by the policy and self-love of their parents, frequently to men they never saw till the time of wedlock; subjected to tyrants, who neither afford examples to their children, nor any source of social enjoyment to themselves; who are superannuated before the age of thirty; diseased, dirty, and overwhelmed by debt; is it to be wondered at? The history of the Empress Catharine, and her manner of bursting the connubial bonds, is a picture of the state of female society throughout the empire. They do not, indeed, assassinate their husbands, but the ties of wedlock are totally disregarded.

A Russian nobleman will sell any thing to get money, from his wife to his lapdog. I visited a trading mineralogist, and was surprised to see glass-cases filled with court-dresses; and still more in being told, they were the dresses of the nobility sent by themselves to be sold. Their plan is, to order whatever they can procure credit for; to pay for nothing; and to sell what they have ordered as soon as they receive it. We should call such conduct in England, *swindling*. In Moscow it bears another name: it is *Russian magnificence*. An Italian architect, Seignior Camporesi, sent me to Prince Trubetskoy, a dealer in minerals, pictures, hosiery, hats, cutlery, &c. His house, like a pawnbroker's shop, exhibited a general magazine, occupying several rooms. A prince turned shopkeeper, and practising all the artifices of the meanest tradesman, was a spectacle perfectly novel. Every article, even down to a pair of bellows, may be had of his Highness. Whilst we were bargaining with his Highness, another prince, Prince L. sent to him to borrow forty rubles to take him into the country.

The number of pictures in Moscow is astonishing. The palaces of the nobles are filled with them. They are almost all copies brought from Vienna. As the nobles have very seldom any money, they buy their pictures by a kind of exchange. They purchase a picture for a carriage, or an embroidered suit of clothes, and pay their

ther battle, the issue of which would not only have been destructive to the army, but would have reduced Moscow to ashes. In this truly lamentable situation, and after consulting my Generals, amongst whom there were some

physician his fee with a snuff-box. They are totally without taste in their choice of pictures, buying only such as are highly coloured.

Some of the nobility, however, are much richer than the richest of our English peers; and a vast number, as may be supposed, are very poor. To this poverty, and to these riches, are joined characteristics, in which the Russian peasant, and the Russian prince, are the same; they are all equally barbarous. Visit a Russian, of whatsoever rank, at his country seat, and you will find him lounging about with his collar open, uncombed, unwashed, unshaven, half-naked, eating raw turnips, or drinking *quass*. The raw turnip is handed about in slices in the first houses, upon a silver salver, with brandy, as a whet before dinner. Their hair is universally in a state not to be described, and their bodies are only divested of vermin when they frequent the bath. It is a fact too notorious to admit of dispute, that, from the Emperor to the meanest slaves, throughout the vast empire of all the Russias, including all its princes, nobles, and peasants, there exists not a single individual in a thousand, whose body is not thus infested. The true manners of the people, are only to be seen by entering the houses of the native untravelled Russian. The real Russian rises at an early hour, and breakfasts on a dram with black bread. His dinner, at noon, consists of the coarsest and most greasy food; together with pickled cucumbers, sour cabbage, and quass. He always sleeps after eating, and goes early to bed. The principal articles of diet, are the same every where—grease and brandy. The horrors of a Russian kitchen are inconceivable; and there is not a bed in the whole empire that an English traveller, aware of its condition, would venture to approach.

I have already mentioned the swarm of servants in their palaces. A foreigner wonders how this is supported. The fact is, if a nobleman have fifty, or five hundred, they do not cost him a shilling. Their clothes, food, every article, are derived from the poor oppressed peasants. Their wages, if wages they can be called, scarcely exceed an English halfpenny per day, nor is this ever paid.

The market, on a Sunday, in Moscow, is a novel and interesting spectacle. From five o'clock in the morning till eight, the place de Gallitzin, a spacious area, near the Kremlin, is filled with a concourse of peasants, and people of every description, coming to buy or sell white peacocks, pigeons, dogs of all sorts, for the sofa or the chase, singing-birds, poultry, guns, pistols; in short, whatever choice or custom may have rendered saleable. The sellers, except in the market of singing-birds, which is permanent and very large, have no shops, but remain with their wares either exposed upon stalls, or hawking them about in their hands. Dogs and birds constitute the principal articles for sale. The pigeon-feeders are distinguished in the midst of the mob, by long white wands; these are carried to direct the pigeons in their flight.

The nobles of Moscow take great delight in their pigeons; and a favourite pair will sell for five or ten roubles, (a rouble is about two shillings and three-pence.) The feeders, by way of exhibiting their birds, let them fly, and recover them again at pleasure. The eggs of ants, and tubs full of pismires, were in great quantities; they are sold and used as food for nightingales, which are the favourite and common birds in Russian houses. They sing in every respect as beautifully in cages, as in their native woods. We often heard them, in the bird shops, warbling with all the fullness and variety of tone which characterizes the nightingale in its natural state.

of a different opinion, I was compelled to let the enemy enter Moscow, out of which all the valuables, the stores in the arsenals, and almost all other property, imperial or private, were previously conveyed, and scarcely a

The price of one of them, in full song, is about fifteen rubles, (a guinea and a half.) The Russians, by making any rattling noise, can make them sing at pleasure; and, throughout the night, they make the streets ring again with the melody of the forest.

The promenades, at this season of the year, are, among the many sights at Moscow, interesting to a stranger. The principal is on the first of May, Russian style, in a forest near the city. All ranks frequent it. The procession of carriages, and persons on horseback, is immense. Beneath the trees, and upon the green sweard, the Russian peasants are seen seated in their gayest dresses, expressing their joy by shouting, and tumultuous songs. The music of the *Balalaika*, the shrill notes of rustic pipes, the clapping of hands, and the wild dances of the gipsies, all mingle in one revelry. The wives of merchants, in droskies and on foot, display head-dresses of matted pearls, and other most expensive attire. In costliness of apparel, there is no difference between a Moscow princess and the wife of a Moscow shop-keeper, except, that the princess copies the fashions of London and Paris, whilst the tradeswoman preserves the habit of her ancestors. Promenades take place every evening. They are made in carriages and on horseback. Equipages continue to pass in the same constant order, forming two lines, which move parallel to each other. Beautiful women, attired in costly and becoming dresses, fill the balconies and windows of the houses, between which all this pomp proceeds to its appointed cavalcade.—Hussars and police-officers are stationed in different parts to preserve order. On Friday, in Easter week, the cavalcade was on a plain called *La Vallee*, and the sight is the most surprising that can be imagined. Long before reaching this plain, the throng of carriages is so great, that they can scarcely move. At last the great scene opens, and the spectacle is striking indeed. A procession, as far as the eye can reach, is seen passing and repassing a spacious and beautiful lawn, terminated by the buildings of a convent. Not less than *two thousand* carriages, generally with six horses to each, but never less than four, are present upon this occasion: so much for the general effect.

The appearance in detail, of the equipages, lackeys, and drivers, exceeds all description. The postilions are generally old men of a wretched aspect, dressed in liveries of worsted lace, and cocked hats; these hold their whip and reins as if they had never before been mounted. The harness consists of ropes and cords, frequently ragged and dirty. The carriages themselves are badly built, old-fashioned, heavy, and ugly. The procession moves through the plain, as far as the convent, and then returns back in the order it advanced. In the line between the carriages a space is reserved for the cavaliers, who make their appearance on the most beautiful English and Turkish horses. The horses are taught the *menage*, and continue to pace and chump the bit without advancing a step, plunging about mechanically, like the horses at Astley's: their riders are in laced coats and ruffles, with cocked hats, and saddles magnificently embroidered. Some of the servants are in the old Russian costume, and others are habited like the running footmen in Italy; so that the variety formed by their motley appearance, is very amusing.

The Kremlin is, above all other places, most worthy of a traveller's notice. It was our evening walk, whenever we could escape company. In singularity and splendour, the view it affords of the city from St. John's tower, surpasses every other. This fortress is surrounded on all sides by walls, towers, and a rampart, and is

single inhabitant remained in the town. I take the liberty most humbly to represent to your Majesty, that the entrance of the enemy into Moscow, is not yet the annihilation of the Empire. I am making a movement with

filled with domes and steeples. The entrance to it, from the city, is by an arched portal, painted red, called the Holy Gate. The approach to it is by a bridge across the fosse which surrounds the walls. It is a vaulted portal, and over the entrance is a picture, with a lamp continually burning. Centinels are placed here, and every one is compelled to take off his hat, and to walk nearly a hundred paces bare-headed, as he passes through.

The great bell of Moscow, the largest ever founded, is in a deep pit in the midst of the Kremlin. The history of its fall is a fable copied from one writer into another. The fact is, the bell remains in the place where it was originally cast: it never was suspended; the Russians might as well attempt to suspend a first-rate line of battle ship, with all her guns and stores. A fire took place in the Kremlin; the flames caught the building over the bell; in consequence of which the metal became hot; some water thrown in to extinguish the fire fell upon the bell, and caused the fracture which now appears in it.

The great gun is another of the wonders of the Kremlin. Its diameter is such, that a man may stand upright in its mouth. Its lip is ten inches thick. It was cast in the year 1674, and remains in good order, without injury.

The Kremlin contains within its circuit the ancient palace of the Czars. It is a Gothic building: a window appears in the front of it distinguished by two Gothic pillars. It is the same whence Demetrius fell in his attempt to escape during the conspiracy of Zuski, and broke his thigh, previously to his massacre. He lowered himself to a considerable distance by a rope, but the height was still too much for any chance of safety. Despair must have been great indeed, when it induced any one to make the attempt. That window was also the place where the sovereigns of Russia used to sit and receive petitions from their subjects. The petition was placed upon a stone in the court below, and if the Czar thought proper, he sent for it.—We visited the imperial treasury, which is in this palace, the ascent to it being by the stone stairs, which are memorable for the murders of the Strelitzes, in the reign of Peter the Great. It contains very little worth notice. The regalia, worn by the sovereigns at their coronation, and other costly embroidered robes, thickly studded with gems and pearls, are the principal objects. One of them was a vest twelve yards in length, worn by Catherine the Second. It was supported by twelve Chamberlains at her coronation. The crowns of the conquered kingdoms are likewise exhibited. We saw those of Casan, of Siberia, of Astracen, and of the Crimea.—The last excited most interest: it was totally destitute of ornament: its form was very ancient, resembling that usually given by painters to our English Alfred.

In the chapels adjoining to the chambers where the treasures are kept, is a collection of manuscripts in Greek and Sclavonic: they are said to contain the travels of pilgrims to Jerusalem, at a very remote period. There is another manuscript, however, of a more valuable kind: it is a folio copy of the gospels, in Russian characters, illuminated on ancient vellum, most beautifully written by Anne, daughter of Michael Feodorovitch. We were also shewn some carving in wood, by Peter the Great. This was a small box containing a letter, dated 1697, sent by him from Sardam in Holland, to the patriarchs at Moscow.

The architecture exhibited in different parts of the Kremlin, in its palaces, and churches, is unlike any thing seen in other parts of Europe. The style is Tartarian, Indian, Chinese, and Gothic: here a pagoda, there an arcade: in some parts rich-

my army towards the Toula road.—This will enable me to keep open my communications with the neighbouring governments.—Any other measure would have prevented this, and also have separated me from the armies of Tormozoff and Tschichagoff. I must confess that the abandonment of the capital is very hard; but considering the advantages, which may accrue to us from it, and particularly the preservation of our armies, it is no longer to be lamented: and I now proceed to occupy, with my forces, a line, by which I shall command the roads leading to Toula and Calouga, annoy the whole line of the enemy extending from Smolensk to Moscow, and be enabled to cut off all reinforcements marching to join him from the rear. By thus accupying the attention of the enemy, I hope to compel him to leave Moscow, and to change his whole line of operations.

"General Winzingerode has received orders from me to post himself on the Twer road, and to detach a regiment of Cossacks, on that to Jaroslave, to protect the inhabitants from being molested by small bodies of the enemy. I am at no great distance from Moscow, and as soon as I have collected my troops, I can with confidence await the approach of the enemy. As long as the army of your Imperial Majesty is entire, and animated with its known courage and zeal, the loss of Moscow is not yet the loss of the Empire. For the rest, your Majesty may be assured that this event is the necessary consequence of the loss of Smolensk."

ness, and even elegance; in others, barbarism and decay. Taken all together, it is a jumble of magnificence and ruin; old buildings repaired, and modern structures not completed, amidst noble towers of churches with glittering, gilded, and painted domes.

The view of Moscow from the terrace of the Kremlin, is superb. The number of magnificent buildings, the domes, the towers, and spires, filling all the prospect, render it the finest spectacle in Europe. All the wretched hovels, and miserable wooden buildings, which appear in passing through the streets, are lost in this vast assemblage of magnificent edifices. Amongst these, the Foundling Hospital is particularly conspicuous. Below the walls of the Kremlin, the Moskwa, already become a considerable river, is seen flowing towards the Wolga. A new and superb promenade was forming on its banks, immediately beneath the fortress. It is paved with large flags, and is continued from the stone bridge to another, peculiarly called the Moskwa bridge; fenced with a light, but strong palisade, and stone pillars, executed in a very good taste. A flight of stairs leads from this walk to the river. Another flight leads through the walls of the Kremlin, to an area within the fortress.

The Order of the Maltese Cross was so frequent, that it was impossible to mix in company without seeing many persons adorned with that badge. The price of it at court was three hundred peasants. Riches, profligacy, and sedition, are now the qualifications, instead of the original ones, of poverty, chastity, and obedience. The extravagance of the Russian nobility has no example. They talk of twenty and thirty thousand rubles, as other nations do of their meanest coins: but these sums are rarely paid in cash. The disbursement is made in furniture, horses, carriages, watches, snuff-boxes, rings, and wearing apparel.

The number of English horse-dealers and English grooms, in Moscow, is very great: they are in high favour with the nobles. The governor of the city was considered as particularly skilful in choosing horses. English saddles and bridles sell at a very advanced rate. But they as little resemble English gentlemen as any thing in the world."

The position taken up by Kutusoff was nearly twenty miles beyond Moscow, near Podolsk and Wakadesk. The fall of Moscow did not intimidate Alexander: it produced in him a more fixed determination to persevere, and refuse every overture to negociate*,

* The following is a minute of the conference which took place between Lauriston and Kutusoff, when the former was dispatched from Moscow by Buonaparte, with a view of opening a negociation :—

LAURISTON was received by Prince KUTUSOFF in the midst of all his Generals.—He opened the conference by saying, that he had been sent to demand an armistice, and to beg the Prince to transmit to his Majesty a letter from Buonaparte, which would contain proposals for peace, in order to cause the cessation of that horrible effusion of blood, which had been shed with so much desperation and barbarity.

The PRINCE replied, that he was not authorised to receive any proposal either for peace or armistice; and that unquestionably he would not receive any letter addressed to his Majesty; that, besides, it was his duty to declare, that the Russian army was in possession of too many advantages to throw them away by an armistice of which it had no need.

LAURISTON observed, that the war must one day come to a termination, for it could not last for ever, especially in the barbarous manner in which it was conducted.

Prince KUTUSOFF replied, that barbarism had been introduced into hostilities by the French revolutionists, and followed up to the greatest extent by Buonaparte himself. It was true, that the war could not be eternal, but peace could never be talked of till the French were beyond the Vistula. That Russia had not provoked the war; for the Emperor, by falling with all his forces on the magazines and troops in Poland, might have annihilated all the preparations of Buonaparte on the other side of the Vistula, before he was in readiness to commence it; but his Majesty wished neither to disturb the existing tranquillity, nor to be the aggressor, and to the last hoped to preserve peace: that Buonaparte had entered Russia even without a declaration of war, and devastated a great part of the empire: that he had nothing to do but to get out of Moscow how he could, since he came thither without being invited; while, on our side, it became our duty to do him as much mischief as possible: that when he proclaimed the campaign terminated at Moscow, the Russians viewed it as only commencing; if he did not know this already, he should soon be taught it by experience.

LAURISTON.—" Since, then, there is no hope of peace, it will doubtless be necessary to march; but in departing, it will again be necessary to shed the blood of men who are always brave, *since your armies are marching on all sides.*"

" I again repeat to you," replied the PRINCE, " you of course will adopt such measures as you can, in order to get off,—and we, to prevent you. For the rest, the time will come, perhaps, when *we* may arrange matters for your departure, should that be the only subject of discussion."

LAURISTON still uttered complaints with regard to the bitterness and fury which had been excited in the people, in order to banish all hope of accommodation, by attributing to the French the conflagration and ruin of Moscow, while the inhabitants themselves were the authors of that calamity.

The PRINCE replied, that it was the first time he had ever heard of complaints being made against the enthusiasm, and devotion to their country, of a whole people who defended their homes against an enemy by whom they were attacked, and who, by so doing, had excited that animosity and fury now complained of, but

direct or indirect. His armies were now every day receiving fresh accessions of strength, while the situation of Buonaparte became more and more precarious, and their communications on the side of

which, on the contrary, could not be too highly appreciated and extolled. "With regard to the burning of Moscow," said the PRINCE, "I am too old,—I have had too much experience in war, and possessed too much of the confidence of the Russian people, not to be daily and hourly informed of what was passing in Moscow. I myself ordered the destruction of some magazines; but from the arrival of the French at Moscow, the Russians destroyed nothing but the stores of the cartwrights, when you adopted the resolution of seizing them, by distributing the carriages at your pleasure: the inhabitants caused very few conflagrations. You proceeded systematically in the destruction of that capital, fixing the particular days, and marking out the quarters which were to be set on fire at fixed periods. I have had an exact account of the whole; it has been followed with precision; and one proof that it was not the inhabitants who ruined Moscow is, that you destroyed with cannon-shot the houses, and other edifices, built with too much solidity, hurling balls against them amidst the flames. Undoubtedly we shall endeavour to revenge ourselves.—Our conference is closed."

Certainly LAURISTON had no reason to be satisfied with its issue. The French had been long accustomed to arrange matters of this sort in a *tête-à-tête*, or by an amicable interview; but here more than thirty persons were witnesses, on the one hand, of the dignity of the Russian Marshal, and on the other, of the cringing meanness of Lauriston.

The following is stated to be a sketch of the conversation between Murat and Gen. Miloradovitch, which took place at the advanced posts of the Russian and French armies, on the 11th October 1812.

After the usual compliments—

Murat—Are you informed, General, of the excesses committed by your Cossacks? They fire upon the foragers whom I send out in different directions—even your peasants, supported by them, massacre our insulated hussars.

Miloradovitch—I am delighted that the Cossacks strictly obey the orders given them. It is also most satisfactory for me to learn, from your Majesty's mouth, that our peasants shew themselves worthy of the name of Russians.

Murat—It is contrary to all the hitherto received rules of war; and from this harsh state of things, I shall be compelled to send out columns to the right and left, to protect the foragers.

Milorad.—So much the better, Sire: my officers complain of having been three weeks in inaction. They burn with impatience to take cannon, colours—

Murat—But why seek to embitter two nations, formed to esteem each other in so many respects?

Milorad.—My officers and myself are ready to give you all possible marks of our esteem; but, Sire, your foragers are always taken, and the columns which you may send to the right and left, to protect them, shall be beaten.

Murat—You are passionate in words, General, but words do not beat an enemy. Cast your eye on the map; you will there see the country we have conquered, and how far we have penetrated.

Milorad.—Charles XII. penetrated still farther; he reached Pultowa.

Murat—The French army has been constantly victorious.

Milorad.—But we have never fought except at Borodino.

Smolensk menaced by a formidable force of 100,000 men, under Tormasoff; and on the Dwina a victorious army under General Wittgenstein. The arrival of his army in Moscow was an event which Buonaparte regarded as the termination of his labours, and the completion of his ambitious hopes; but he early perceived his situation perilous in the extreme.

Buonaparte, however, who, without a shadow of reasonable pretence, invaded the Russian empire, and seized its capital, now dared, in impious mockery of the forms of justice, to bring to trial, to con-

Murat—That victory opened to us the gates of Moscow.

Milorad.—I beg your pardon, Sire, Moscow was abandoned to you.

Murat—At any rate we are masters of your ancient and immense capital.

Milorad.—Yes, Sire, and it is an afflicting thought to every Russian, to myself in particular; I did every thing for the salvation of Moscow. Russia has made to you an immense sacrifice; but she already begins to reap the advantages attached to it.

Murat—How?

Milorad.—I perceive that Napoleon has sent Lauriston to our General-in-Chief, to treat of peace. I know that your soldiers are reduced to satisfy themselves for sixty hours, with what is scarcely sufficient to support a man for twenty-four.

Murat—The passports sent to you were a farce.

Milorad. (continuing)—I see that the King of Naples has come to General Miloradovitch to beg quarter for his foragers, and to set on foot a sort of negociation to calm the soldiers.

Murat (piqued)—My visit was purely accidental; and I meant only to inform you of the abuses committed by your troops. Want of discipline is a great misfortune to an army: it has often been its ruin.

Milorad.—But in that case you ought rather to encourage it. Precious want of discipline, which makes us shoot the French foragers.

Murat—You greatly deceive yourself with regard to our position. Moscow is abundantly supplied with every thing: we expect immense reinforcements, which are already on their road.

Milorad. (laughing)—Do you, then, think us farther removed from our reinforcements than you are from your's?

Murat—I have also to complain on a very essential point: I appeal, General, to your justice, and your sense of equity—you have twice fired on our flags of truce.

Milorad.—Sire, we want not to hear of parleys. We want to fight, and not to negociate. Take your measures accordingly.

Murat—What! at that rate I am not safe even here.

Milorad.—You would run a great risk, Sire, by coming a second time; but today I shall have the honour of accompanying you myself as far as your videttes.

The General here called for his horse; and Murat, struck with what passed, observed, that he had never heard of such a mode of making war. The General replied, he must have heard of it in Spain; and this unexpected retort induced Murat to change the conversation, and politely ask the General, where he had first served in that capacity?

Milorad.—Surely France must still recollect the campaign of Suwarrow, in Italy. I had the honour there often to command the advanced-guard of the Generalissimo.

Murat and the General then separated, after shortly conversing about the death of Prince Bagrathion.

demn and execute, certain Russian subjects, charging it on them as a crime, that they obeyed the orders of their Sovereign, in destroying property which would otherwise have fallen into the hands of an enemy*. This was one of the most atrocious acts of tyranny that history records.—In this most flagrant denunciation of vengeance against all those who, in their opposition to the irruptions of the French, shall resort to the means in their power of crippling their advance—in this fresh and atrocious outrage upon the laws of Nature and of Nations, was another appeal to the remaining energies of the Continental states.

Almost immediately after entering Moscow, Buonaparte sent a message by a Russian gentleman to the emperor Alexander, couched in the most amicable and even familiar terms. He said, "there was nothing he wished for more than to renew his friendship with the emperor, for whom he had ever cherished the highest esteem, and with whose personal wishes he should at all times be happy to comply;—that had Alexander requested him not to enter Moscow, he would not have entered it;—that he was even now ready to quit the spot, if such was the desire of a Sovereign whom he was anxious to oblige. In short, that if Alexander desired peace, he had only to say so, and peace should that instant be concluded."—This bait might have taken with almost any individual sooner than with the emperor of Russia. He remembered the fawning looks, the flattering words, the feigned humility of Tilsit, and he felt, that it was not for Sinon to betray a second Troy.

Buonaparte, at this period, laboured to persuade the world that he was well-accommodated and amply supplied in his positions, though at the same time he laboured, no less assiduously, to improve his accommodations, and to augment his supplies. Impeded in these efforts by the Generals Winzingerode and Kutusoff, on the North and on the South, after throwing two large bodies of 7000 men each on the Northern road, he attempted a decisive blow on the south, by reinforcing the advanced-guard under Murat (which had manœuvred in that direction for above three weeks) to 45,000 men. It was intended that Victor, with his corps from Smolensk, should join Murat; but Kutusoff judiciously anticipated this movement, by attacking the latter, who was too far from Moscow to receive timely support from the main army.

* Persons appointed by the Russian Government set fire to the city in various quarters, wherever the flames were most likely to spread. The fire-engines were all destroyed; and before the enemy could extinguish the flames, only a tenth part of Moscow remained unconsumed.

On the 18th of October Marshal Kutusoff learnt that the corps of Victor had quitted Smolensk to reinforce the Grand Army. He immediately resolved to attack the advanced-guard, under the orders of Murat, being 45,000 strong, in face of the Russian troops, in order to defeat the same before the junction of Victor, and before Napoleon could support him with the main body of his army. The attack completely succeeded: 38 pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the Russians, as well as a standard of honour belonging to the first regiment of cuirassiers. They made 1500 prisoners, and 2000 men were left on the field of battle. The loss of the Russians was inconsiderable.—Prince Poniatowsky, who commanded the 5th corps of the French army, was killed, and Generals Joinville, Moncey, and Daru, were made prisoners. The loss of the French cannon was in great measure owing to the weather's being uncommonly bad, and the roads so cut up, as to be almost impassable. The horses of the French cavalry, from want of forage, and not being inured to the climate, were feeble, and scarcely fit for service; whilst the Russian horses were in good condition.

On the 22d, the corps of General Winzingerode entered Moscow, and obliged the garrison which the enemy had left in it, to evacuate that capital in such haste, that the French hospitals remained in the power of the Russians, containing not less than 15,000 sick and wounded soldiers. Approaching, however, too near the enemy with a view of offering them a suspension of hostilities, he was wounded and made prisoner.

In the meantime General Count Wittgenstein, on the 6th of October, had directed Lieut.-General Prince Jaschevil to attack with his detachment the enemy on the side of the village Guravitchne, whilst Lieut.-General Count Steinheil continued his march towards Polotzk, on the left bank of the Dwina.

The enemy's advanced-guard received him at the village Guravitchne, from whence it was driven into the lines. The engagement was most bloody: it began at six in the morning and lasted till night. General Wittgenstein kept his ground, and compelled the enemy to retreat within his intrenchments, whence he kept up a very heavy cannonade in all directions. The following morning, the 7th, General Wittgenstein did not undertake any thing, because he waited for the attack of Lieut.-General Count Steinheil on the other side of the Dwina, which took place accordingly. He drove the enemy from the village Bolonia, and pursued him towards Polotzk. Gen. Wittgenstein received this intelligence a little before

dark, and, in order to profit of the situation in which the enemy found himself, he attacked, on the evening of the 7th, at five o'clock, and drove him out of his strong intrenchments; to which success Lieut.-General Count Steinheil's movement greatly contributed.

The enemy now threw himself into the town, which is surrounded by a double pallisade, where he maintained himself nearly the whole night, keeping up a constant fire of musketry on all sides, from behind the pallisades, as well as out of the houses. Count Wittgenstein gave orders for his ordnance to fire upon them with round and grape-shot, and at last directed his advanced-guard to storm the place in two divisions, the first under the command of Major-Generals Platow and Diebitch, and the other under the command of Colonel Riediger, of the Grodno regiment of hussars.—Lieut.-General Cazanove, as soon as he perceived that his troops were close before Polotzk, threw himself also upon the enemy, and was the first who marched with them into the town. In this manner, at three in the morning of the 8th, the place was carried.

The loss of the enemy was extraordinarily great; all the places of action were covered with dead bodies; and according to the report of the inhabitants, he was employed the whole of the preceding day in carrying wounded men to the other side. Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr was wounded in the leg.

The Russians took prisoners 45 Staff and superior officers, and 2000 rank and file: among the former there were two Colonels. They also took one piece of cannon, and a considerable quantity of provisions in the magazine, which the enemy had not time to destroy.

The enemy's loss would have been much greater if the Lieut.-General Count Steinheil had been able to follow him to Polotzk; but to his great mortification, he was stopped by the intervention of superior force, five versts from the town. The loss of the Russians was not inconsiderable; of the Generals were wounded, Major-General Balk in the head; Prince Libirgkoi and Harman, who had slight contusions; Colonel Rote, of the 26th Jagers, in the leg; and the Gentleman of the Bedchamber, Mordvino, a Commander in the first Petersburgh Militia, lost his leg by a cannon-shot.

On the expulsion of the enemy from Moscow, the emperor Alexander issued the following proclamation:

Russians!—At length the enemy of our country—the foe of its independence and freedom—has experienced a portion of that terrible vengeance which his ambitious and unprincipled aggression had aroused. From the period of his march from Wilna, his army, great in numbers, assured in

valour and dicipline, and elated at the remembrance of victories gained in other regions, threatened no less than the entire subjugation of the Russians. The system which we had thought fit to adopt strengthened that confidence. The sanguinary battles fought on his route, and which gave him temporary possession of Smolensk, flattered him with all the illusions of victory. He reached Moscow, and he believed himself invincible and invulnerable. He now exulted in the idea of reaping the fruit of his toils; of obtaining for his soldiers comfortable winter-quarters; and of sending out from thence, next spring, fresh forces to ravage and burn our cities, make captives of our countrymen, overthrow our laws and holy religion, and subject every thing to his lawless will. Vain presumptuous hope!—insolent degrading menace! A population of forty millions, attached to their King and country, and devoted to their religion and laws, the least brave man of whom is superior to his unwilling confederates and victims, cannot be conquered by any heterogeneous force, which he could muster, even of treble its late amount.

Scarcely had he reached Moscow, and attempted to repose amidst its burning ruins, when he found himself encircled by the bayonets of our troops: he then, too late, discovered that the possession of Moscow was not the conquest of the kingdom—that his temerity had led him into a snare—and that he must choose between retreat or annihilation. He preferred the former; and behold the consequences.

Russians! the Almighty has heard our wishes, and crowned your efforts with success. Every where the enemy is in motion: his disorderly movements betrayed his apprehensions: gladly would he compound for safety; but policy and justice alike demand the terrible infliction. The history of his daring must not be told without the terrible catastrophe, by which it was attended. An hundred thousand men sacrificed to his frantic presumption attest your valour and devotion to your country; and must deter him from a repetition of his impracticable design. Much, however, yet remains to be done, and that is in your power. Let the line of his retreat be rendered memorable by your honest indignation: destroy every thing, which can be of service to him, and our Commanders have orders to remunerate you. Render your bridges, your roads, impassable. In fine, adopt and execute the suggestions of a brave, wise, and patriotic heart, and show yourself deserving the thanks of your country and your sovereign.

Should the remains of the enemy's force escape to our Imperial frontiers, and attempt to winter there, they must prepare themselves to encounter all the rigours of the clime and season, and the valorous attacks of our troops: thus harassed, exhausted, and defeated, he shall for ever be rendered incapable of renewing his presumptuous attempt.

General Kutusoff, who, after the battle of Borodino, was left with little more than half the number of Buonaparte, had now collected nearly 200,000 men, including the peasants, who flocked to his standard, and afforded the most essential service in thinning the ranks of the flying enemy. This old and valuable officer possesses the confidence of all ranks of people in Russia: his life has been a life of approved and important services*, and throughout the empire

* Although he commanded at the battle of Austerlitz, from which his military

his name is synonimous with victory. On all the roads there were detached parties, who, besides making prisoners, and preventing the collection of provisions and forage, daily cut to pieces great numbers of the enemy, taking ammunition waggons, blowing up powder chests, and destroying whole parks of artillery. The parties formed an unbroken line of connection all round the enemy's positions, so that he could not move in any direction without being subjected to attack. The troops peculiarly serviceable in this species of warfare were the Cossacks, of whom no less than twenty-four additional regiments had joined General Kutusoff by the 12th of October; the regular corps, also, were completed by recruits from the neighbouring governments. But it was not only on the troops, regular or irregular, that the General had to rely; the country was defended, as every country when invaded ought to be, by every man in it.—The villagers kept watch on high hills and church steeples, and at sight of an enemy rung alarm bells, the sound of which assembled them altogether; when they bound themselves by an oath to mutual defence, and agreed to punish cowardice and desertion as the basest of crimes.

It was from this harassing and destructive mode of warfare that Buonaparte, who quitted Moscow on the 19th of October, did not advance further than Vereja by the 29th of that month. At this place he quitted his army, and hastened with his Imperial Guards to Smolensk, leaving orders for the rest to follow him with all convenient speed. He himself did not reach this point of destination till the 9th November, thus advancing but 200 miles in 21 days.

In the morning of the 31st of October, General Platow attacked, with two brigades, the left wing of the French rear-guard. The alarmed enemy then continued his retreat; but Gen. Platow caused him to be followed on the flanks with Cossacks and artillery, whilst he threw himself upon his rear with cannon and Cossacks. The enemy several times halted, and shewed against the Russians infantry and cannon, but, threatened in his flanks and rear, he was still compelled to retreat. He seemed disposed to make a stand on the height near the convent of Kolotzk; but the artillery obliged him to betake himself to flight, and the Russians took 20 pieces of cannon. In consequence of this fortunate attack by the Cossacks, two entire battalions were annihilated, and the enemy's loss was otherwise very

reputation has unjustly suffered in Europe, it is but justice to observe, that the fatal event of that day is not fairly attributable to him, the whole plan and conduct of the battle having been prescribed to him by an authority which he could not dispute.

considerable, as the Cossacks took but few prisoners. On the road from the convent of Kolotzk to Moshaisk, the enemy left more than 500 horses behind him, and a great number of carts and baggage.—He retreated in such haste, that he burned all his heavy baggage and powder waggons, and during the night he even marched his artillery by the light of lanthorns.

It was evidently the intention of the enemy to go round Kutusoff, and by that means to get to Kalouga, and force his way into the most fruitful provinces. This determined that General to abandon the old Kalouga road, and occupy the new one. By this movement he anticipated the enemy at Maloyaroslavitz. A considerable French corps was, at the same time, on the road from Moshaisk to Kalouga. At Maloyaroslavitz the enemy was beaten back. Kutusoff then, with the greatest part of his army, went to Medyne, where the enemy, in the meantime, was detained by a body of Cossacks.

The French, finding themselves anticipated on all the roads, began to retire through Vereya, on the Moshaisk road. In consequence of this Kutusoff made the following disposition: his army marched direct upon Viasma; the corps of General Miloradovitch (which formed nearly the half of his force) followed the enemy in a parallel line, between him and the Moshaisk roads; and all the troops from the Don received orders to anticipate the enemy, to destroy all the bridges, to break up the roads, and to give him all possible annoyance.

Every part of the above plan answered most effectually. Almost every day was signalized by some success. On the 2d November Prince Orloff Denizoff attacked, near Viasma, some of the regiments which had been beaten the preceding day at Kolotzk. Here he took a few prisoners, and amongst them Murat's Secretary, with all his papers. On the 3d, General Miloradovitch attacked Davoust, near Viasma, and drove him, with great slaughter, quite through the town. The loss of the French was 6000 killed and wounded, and 2000 prisoners, including a General, a Chief of the Etat-Major, &c. On the 4th the Hetman Platow pursued the enemy beyond Viasma, and brought in 1000 prisoners.

The French army was at this time in the greatest distress.—Harassed on every side by a determined and exasperated enemy, despair so took possession of the troops, that numbers surrendered themselves to the victorious Russians, whilst others, no longer capable of making the least exertion, laid down on the road side, and perished with cold, hunger, and fatigue.

[*To be continued.*]

Poetical Essays on Military Subjects.

The ANTI-COLUMBIAD; or, MOSCOW DESTROYED.

HAPLESS Columbia! in an evil hour,
Thou aim'st to grasp unwarrantable power,
And doth ignobly strike, in time of need,
Leagu'd with her bitt'rest foe, a friend indeed;
Nay more,—a sister!—for from one same date,
We mark, alike, our origin and fate,
The noble offspring of the selfsame stock,—
And sad must be the memorable shock,
When foot to foot, and hand to hand oppos'd,
Our valiant sons in combat shall be clos'd.

Why must this be? Because we will not yield
Britannia's pride, the ocean and the shield,—
For Albion's sons can never long survive
The loss of that, from which they still derive
Their best security for all that's dear;
Lord of the world and destitute of fear,
Shall we, because thou bidd'st, the law repeal,
That law, the mainguard of our public weal?
Perish the Briton, that a moment dare
For such an impious sacrifice declare!

Could'st thou the boon thus madly ask'st obtain,
Though great *our* loss, but little were *thy* gain:
Were every barque of thine allowed to be
Exempt from search, and thus our seamen free
From their first duty to their parent soil,
Soon would this realm become the tyrant's spoil,—
Its mightiest bulwark must be hence dissolved;
And in its ruin even thou involved.

Exults Columbia in her trophies won?
Glory to her from thence there can be none,—
But to the vanquished: for when numbers press,
If glory be, it must be to the less.
Nor had that been, but that Affection cried,
" All means to sooth our brethren shall be tried,"
Else, had our mighty fleets, in thunder spoke,
And long ere this, enveloped in their smoke
Thy proudest cities, ruined, and o'erthrown,
Had kiss'd the dust, and made our prowess known,
And with those towns, those very engines burned,
By which, thy puny laurels have been earned.

But Britain seeks not to distress a friend,
Her motto's "Mercy! Justice to defend."
Hadst thou, with equal patience, still forborne,
Thou never hadst occasion thus to mourn
The dreadful warfare of those savage bands,
Who now invade, and desolate thy lands.

Say not, 'twas England called *them to the field!
Say, thou didst bid them *foolishly* to yield:
Those woodland friends beheld us undismayed,
And instant rushed intrepid to our aid.
Else had the battle-axe unlifted lain,
Nor of thy children's life blood known a stain.
Could'st thou suppose we tamely would resign
Those vast possessions,—that exhaustless mine
Of wealth to Industry, and crouch to thee?
Sooner the dove shall navigate the sea!
Leviathans by minnows shall be tost;—
The sun beams chill us, and engender frost;
The tyrant's self be virtuous and be true,
Ere yet, Columbia, we submit to you.—

If, in the arduous conflict we maintain'd,
Some wrongs thy traders have by chance sustain'd,
By no new laws have we thy rights withheld,
But when by dire necessity compell'd:
And those, which violate thy neutral ease,
Arose from out our enemy's decrees.
But all by England done, must be redress'd,—
And all by France, as carefully suppress'd,
And why this partiality to him,—
This vile obedience to his ev'ry whim?
Thy *patient pleadings* are contemptuous torn,
And all thy *angry boastings* laugh'd to scorn.

Sure at thy councils some dark foe presides,
Some fiend propels thee, or some demon guides;
Or, now, convinced of his nefarious views,
Rather than league with him, you'd proudly choose
With me to stand, undaunted in the breach,
And side by side, this arch-usurper teach
There still exist, of high and dauntless soul,
Who can, and will, his purposes controul.

Thine independence! vain, inglorious boast!
That is, a tale of other times, at most.
The leading measures of thy sinking state,
'Tis plain, the Tyrant's satellites dictate:
E'en now thy Envoy is subservient seen,
Tracking his steps on embassies unclean,—

* Canadians.

Hastening assiduous, to the seat of war,
To hail him conqueror;—of the mighty Czar
Does it become Republicans to sue,—
Him, who Helvetia's system overthrew?
Infatuated men! Still blind to fate!
Could your's be less the object of his hate?
Laws, which proclaim equality to all,
A Tyrant's spirit ever must appal;
And when *he* fears, tis fatally made known,
The blood of those who caused it must atone:—
Else wherefore, princely D'Enghein, wert thou slain?
Or why Moreau, the gallant chief, remain
Exiled, obscure, upon thy distant shore,
His country's degradation to deplore?
But that so many have in secret bled,
Because the objects of that Tyrant's dread.

Was it well done, when Spain to madness stung,
And every feeling heart with anguish wrung,
Her king deposed, a drooping captive led,
For whom, so many Spaniards since have bled,—
Her altars pillaged, patriarchs reviled,
And e'en the sanctuary itself defiled,—
Fair cities razed, and all the land a prey
To each enormity of lawless sway,
Was it well done, at such a point of time,
Willing partakers of the Tyrant's crime,
Miranda's treacherous enterprize to aid,
And the defenceless Floridas invade?
Inglorious deeds, and fatal to that name,
Which, as a nation, you so loud proclaim.

But, whence that shout of popular amaze!
Whence comes that vivid, that tremendous blaze,—
That far, out-spreading, fierce, and glowing light,
Which thus illumes the darkness of the night?
'Tis Moscow burns! and blazing to the skies,
The foul Usurper's utmost rage defies.

Again, 'tis silence all! Behold him stand,
Yon princely Hero, with the fatal brand:—
From Liberty's bright torch the flame he bore,
And still to France eternal hatred swore:—
But first, devoutly at her altar bent,
And from his heart this fervent prayer he sent:—
"Oh Liberty, without whose light sublime
"Nations are dark as from the first of time;
"But whose divine benevolent controul,
"Calls forth the finer feelings of the soul;

" On this insulted land thy influence shed,
" And hurl thy vengeance on th' invader's head!

" Thee, Palafox, and all those lifeless brave
" Who died their loved Iberia to save,
" From the bright paradise of heroes, deign
" Behold us emulate the deeds of Spain."
Then rose serene, his agony suppress'd,
And thus the awe-struck multitude address'd.—

" Hear me, oh valiant countrymen and friends,
" To his protection, who all good defends,
" Commend yourselves, your children, and your all,
" Prepared alike to conquer or to fall.

" As yet, content beneath a gentle reign,
" We ploughed the ocean, and we tilled the plain;
" Jocund beheld, with all the world at peace,
" Our fields abundant, and our flocks increase.
" But now, the World's Great Curse, in dread array,
" Fierce as the whirlwind, hither bends his way,
" Intent, to desolate this happy land,
" And glut with plunder his ferocious band.
" But e'er subjected to his rule we fall,
" Oh let one mighty ruin crush us all.
" Those lofty turrets, and their spacious dome,
" For ages past, mine ancestors' loved home,
" That Tyrant's footstep never shall defile—
" But thus, I consecrate the noble pile."
And then, as deep and inwardly he sighed,
Himself the flambeau steadfastly applied.

Soon as the bright example he descries,
The brand! the brand! each Russe impatient cries.
The patriotic zeal each soul inspires,
And instant spread the inevitable fires.

And now Napoleon, from the Kremlin's height,
Confounded saw the grand terrific light!
When, as revolving stratagems of blood,
Infuriate with revenge, he madd'ning stood,
By the broad glare the conflagration threw,
Lo! Wilson's long-lost form he saw and knew *.

* Sir Robert Wilson, whose history of the Campaign in Egypt has so fully exposed the Tyrant's atrocities in that country, is said to have been with the Prince Rotopschin at the moment he set fire to the Palace.

As Napoleon found Sir Robert in his front not only in his late disastrous attempt to reach the Capital of Russia, but also when he was endeavouring through Egypt to reach Constantinople, he must be more than half disposed to look upon him as his Evil Genius.

Aghast with horror, desperate with dread,
And for a moment prone to truth, he said,
"Ever, the faithful champions of right,
"Where'er I turn, some Briton blasts my sight:
"In vain against their efforts I contend,
"Realms, the most distant even, they defend:
"Be it in Egypt, Muscovy, or Spain,
"Those hated visions still mine eye-balls strain;
"E'en now, Fate whispers that they must prevail,
"And all my soul's best hopes of conquest fail."
Deep struck with anguish, from the scene he flew,
And closer still the sheltering mantle drew.

Behold, Columbia, from thy distant seat,
Behold him suffering, day by day, defeat.
Oh friend abused, deluded, and betrayed,
Behold the man, to whom thou look'st for aid,
Himself, a fugitive, in deep disguise,
From his desponding countrymen he flies.
Turn, then, Columbia, and, ere yet too late,
Turn, and escape the vortex of his fate.

Rise! Prussia, Rise! once eminent in arms,
Rise, and release thee from the wizard's charms;
Say to thy king, dejected and despoiled,
Say that the daring conqueror is foiled;
That now resolved to perish in the cause,
No longer France to Prussia shall give laws.

And why, subjected to so foul a stain,
Thus slumbers in his tent the Royal Dane?
Already is the Swede for fight prepar'd,
His scabbard swordless and his bosom bar'd!

Ye sons of Holland, "High and Mighty Lords,"
Awake! begirt ye with your former swords:
Behold, the brightening day-star of the North
Calls you to lead your patriot children forth.

And you, unhappy and divided Poles,
To arms again, ye energetic souls.
Yet not for him again, who sought alone
By you, to trample on another's throne;
But nobly stand, assertors of the just,
And for your best reward hereafter trust:
Haply, in better times, the glorious meed
By willing nations, gratefully decreed,
Shall be, your wasted provinces restor'd,
Your king protected, and the laws ador'd:

Ye men of Germany throughout, arise,
And shield your sons from service they despise.
Ye, Tyrolese, and Swiss, come, valiant men,
Now quit the mountain, and forsake the glen;
Together moving, as *one friendly* band,
No Tyrant's force your prowess can withstand;
'Tis now the moment to decide his fate,
Pause but a moment, and you strike too late.

If but one spark of zeal your bosoms warm,
Rise! Nations, rise!—Can fugitives alarm?
Assailed by climate, battle, and disease,
Behold they flee like snow before the breeze;
Doom'd, far from home, to yield their latest breath,
His veteran troops, exhausted, sleep in death.
And shall the stripling conscripts, beardless boys,
Avail to him, who all your peace destroys?
Forbid it shame, forbid it every thought,
By which e'er yet a victory was wrought.

Torn from their friends, their families forlorn,
Say for what purpose were those conscripts drawn?
Was it to meet a sanguinary foe,
Upon their native fields, intrusive? No!
Far other, and less glorious was the deed,
For which the youths of France were doom'd to bleed.
Nor only they; in all the nations round,
By his infernal spells, insidious bound,
Hundreds of Thousands, parents have to mourn,
Their hearts best hopes with foreign armies borne,
On unoffending men, in climes afar,
To wage iniquitous and ruthless war.

Sad was the day, and ruinous to all
Who lent their aid, which caused great Austria's fall.
Had they, at Austerlitz, her legions joined,
Long since had Frenchmen been to France confined:
Millions of men, now prostrate in their tombs,
Would, at this hour, have graced their father's homes.
Fatigued, with doing wrong, e'en France had grown,
And placed a *Frenchman* on a Frenchman's throne:
From his unhallowed seat, indignant thrust,
The *Corsican* himself had "bit the dust."
Peace o'er the world had waved her garland gay,
And discord fled, like darkness from the day.

T.

Queen's-Elm.

REVIEWS.

The Battle of Albuera; *a Poem: with an Epistle dedicatory to Lord Wellington.* price 4s. Gale and Curtis, Paternoster-Row.

The Battles of Salamanca and Barrosa, *with other Poems, and copious Notes. By Cervantes.* price 2s. 6d. Sherwood and Co.

THERE is, perhaps, no occurrence of magnitude in the history of the Spanish contest, which has not found a poetical enthusiast to commemorate it.—From whatever cause such enthusiasm may emanate,—whether from a desire of elevating our spirits, and teaching us to bear contentedly all the privations we are bound to submit to, in the support of so honourable a warfare, or from a disposition which seizes hold of every circumstance to enhance its own private interest; from whichever of these causes this poetical energy may arise, we cannot but admire the good effects it is calculated to produce.—In spite of all the petty sarcasms thrown out by men of narrow intellects and vitiated principles, against writers who employ themselves in commemorating the achievements of their countrymen, every liberal mind must allow that such writers, however secure they may be from the horrors and inconveniences of war, are an important acquisition to a land of freemen, where Liberty breathes unshackled, and every soul is glowing in defence of the oppressed. While, however, we are ready in giving our sanction and support to the compositions of genius, in this particular instance, we do not wish to be understood as countenancing the manifold effusions, under the mask of patriotism, which may intrude themselves upon our notice, for experience has confirmed us in the opinion we have long entertained, that more than one moiety of these poems (so denominated) ought, as to their intrinsic merit, to be consigned to the use of the trunk-maker. In speaking of the performances now under our consideration, we know not what to say: few people will purchase a book for the chance of meeting with a few tolerable passages, and it is natural to suppose that what has been described by one author, in relation to martial encounters, must, as a matter of course, apply in a great measure to every battle. Our readers are already in possession of our critiques on Mr. Croker's "Talavera," and "The Battles of the Danube and Barrosa," and though we are by no means inclined to depress the ardour of Mr. Brown, (the author of the first poem) we can assure

them, they will find the present attempts considerably deficient to that production, in almost every respect,—to say nothing of the plagiarisms abounding in the effusion of Cervantes.

The author of *Albuera*, in a Dedicatory Epistle which precedes the main subject of his muse, turns, as might reasonably be anticipated, every thing to the praise of my Lord Wellington; and, though we are as ready as he is (perhaps much more so, and certainly with more decency) to give the abilities of that illustrious General the applause they so richly deserve, we cannot think his Lordship by any means honoured by such a tedious and unnecessary string of encomiums as this said epistle contains. As the work is not of considerable length, we shall forbear making any quotations, and we adopt this plan the more, from a desire of accommodating our critiques to the taste of our readers, many of whom might object to a profusion of extracts.—As a military poem, it possesses many good and striking passages, and may be read with satisfaction even by those who have dwelt with rapture on the performance of Mr. Croker; but it wants a great deal of the "pomp and circumstance" of war, and is, in almost every part, defective in warmth, figure, and animation.

The other work is still less deserving our serious regard: the author, from an attentive recollection of the stanzas in "Talavera," has followed Mr. Croker so closely in some parts, that we have thought more than once, that we were perusing some of the most objectionable portions of his labours. The very opening of the poem will bear us completely out in the assertion, and excite that impression, which goes immediately to the prejudice of our author's *celebrity*.

I.

'Twas night, and from the arch of heav'n
The thunder storm was fiercely driv'n,
Along the heathy vale and wood,
Beside the Tormes swelling flood:—
Now glanc'd on every mountain height
  The elemental fires:
Then, sudden flashing on the sight,
In subtile rays of sulphurous light,
They stream'd in corruscations bright,
  On Salamanca's spires. &c. &c.

The next extract will confirm our readers in the truth of our statement, and convince them of the source of our author's delineations.—p. 13, stanza 5.

Yet tremble, Tyrant, for the time
  Of vengeance is at hand,
Thou man of murder, falsehood, crime,
Soon, soon from Spania's southern clime,
The light of liberty sublime
  Shall spread through every land;
Even now thy mimic eagles low'r,
  Thy legions fight in vain
Before the hardy Northern pow'r;
Their courage droops, their spirits cow'r,
  They still remember Spain.
Remember Spain!—Yes, Tyrant! hear,
  And tremble at the strain;
Ye nations too, who basely bear
  The galling Gallic chain,
Awake! to arms! away with fear!
And shout it in the Tyrant's ear,
  And cry remember Spain.

Though this trifle cannot be read with much satisfaction by a critic, even if he be a military man, we doubt not there are many who would find something in it worth their money. "The Battle of Barrosa" has already been versified by another writer, whose productions we have more than once noticed at some length in our preceding numbers: what could have prompted this second, and unnecessary attempt, which is, if possible, more contemptible than the Battle of Salamanca; but, like that, may still afford some amusement to those who were in that noble encounter? We beg to remark that the poem of "Albuera," now reviewed, is not the production of the author of "The Battles of the Danube and Barrosa."

ROMAN ARMY.

THE Romans, who of all men were best acquainted with war, and its requisites, never allowed their army to idle away their time in a barrack, or a camp.—The men were always employed both in war and peace; indeed, their army had its name, *exercitus*, from *exercio, to labour*; and all the public works were carried on by the soldiery.—To such men, so inured to hard labour, the fatigues of war were encountered with comparative indifference; and the soldier did not experience any of the distressing difficulties which naturally arise from a sudden transition from one extreme to another.

CAMPAIGNS IN THE PENINSULA.

[Continued from page 35.]

REILLE, one of Buonaparte's Aide-de-Camps, commanded the besieging army: he expected to take Rosas by a sudden attack; but the steadiness of the Spaniards, and the exertions of the British seamen, baffled him. Late on the evening of the 9th Nov. a large breach was made in the rampart of the citadel, sufficient to admit more than twenty men abreast.—O'Daly immediately apprized Captain West of this disaster: the Meteor was then placed in such a situation as to flank the breach, and two boats were sent to enfilade the shore with carronades.—It was fortunately so late that the enemy were not apprized of what their guns had effected.—More seamen were sent to assist in repairing the breach: the rampart was made secure during the next day, and on the following it was as defensible as it had ever been. On one occasion, when a body of irregular troops was hard pressed by the advanced posts of the enemy, Captain West sallied with his men from the citadel and rescued them. The enemy now perceived that it was necessary to proceed against Rosas by regular siege.—On the 30th, however, he attempted to carry Fort Trinidad by assault.—Two hundred men advanced, with about 2,000 to support them; they were bravely repulsed, but returned in greater strength, and two of the outer gates were forced. Still such a steady fire of musketry and hand grenades was kept up against them, that they retired a second time, leaving many of their men dead under the walls, and among others, their leader, a Chief of brigade.—The second in command was carried off desperately wounded.—Captain West, expecting a third assault, reinforced the fort with thirty marines, who entered by means of a rope ladder, under an incessant fire, but without loss, and the enemy did not again venture to assail the place till they could bring an overpowering force against it.—He now began to erect batteries upon the heights.—One of our bomb vessels endeavoured in vain to prevent this for two days.—During the night of the 19th, the enemy threw up an entrenchment three hundred yards from the citadel, and at day-break opened upon the ship in the bay from three large mortars, and compelled them to retire.—A battery of three heavy guns was at the same time opened upon the walls.—At this period Captain West was superseded upon that station by Captain Bennet of the Fame.—The state of the citadel soon appeared hopeless.—

Fort Trinidad was battered in breach by four four-and-twenty pounders, and a passage to the lower bomb-proof being nearly effected, the marines belonging to the Fame were withdrawn on the 23d.

At this time the gallant Lord Cochrane had been entrusted by Lord Collingwood with discretionary orders to assist the Spaniard whenever it could be done with most effect, and his Lordship hastened, in the Imperieuse, to the Bay of Rosas, as soon as he knew of the siege.

Captain Bennet, though he had withdrawn his own men, did not officially alter Lord Collingwood's order, and Lord Cochrane threw himself into Fort Trinidad, with eighty of his seamen and marines, at a time when the garrison, amounting to the same number, would else have surrendered, perceiving that further resistance had been thought unavailing by the English themselves.—This garrison was changed, and the new men brought with them fresh hope and unexhausted strength. Lord Cochrane filled the breaches in the lower bomb-proof with sand bags made of the spare sails of his ship; and within the breach, on the upper part of the fort, to which the ruins had formed an easy ascent, he extended from the top, fire grapnel and other chains, having vast numbers of the largest fish hooks attached to them by wires, in order to retard assailants until time should be afforded to stop them effectually by a flanking fire.—Within these he raised two strong palisadoes, covered with similar hooks, having between them greased planks, placed at such an angle, as to plunge those who might surmount the first line of defence into a bomb-proof upwards of forty feet deep, the top of which was broken in for the purpose, and the usual entrance secured.—These and other means supplied the place of walls and ditches.

On the 30th the breach was assaulted by 1000 picked men; they were repulsed with the loss of their Commanding Officer, storming equipage, and of every man who attempted to mount the breach. The citadel, being reduced almost to a heap of ruins, capitulated on the 5th December. Lord Cochrane then knew that any farther resistance was impracticable, and having maintained the shattered walls of Fort Trinidad twelve days after they were thought untenable, he embarked the whole of its garrison, and blew up the magazines. So skilful was this desperate service performed, that during these twelve days the loss of the English amounted only to three men killed and seven wounded; and that of the Spaniards to two killed and five wounded.

Before he quitted the station, Lord Cochrane rendered one more service to a cause in which his Lordship felt that lively interest which became him as a Briton and a true lover of liberty. Hearing that eleven victuallers, destined for the relief of Barcelona, were lying in the port of Caldagues, under convoy of a cutter and a lugger, he captured the whole, drove the French from the town of Caldagues, and took all the guns which they had mounted and were mounting on the batteries.—But Barcelona had already been relieved by land. St. Cyr's division, after defeating the patriots under Reding and Vives, entered it on the 17th December.

It is now necessary to trace the movements of the army under Castanos, after its defeat.—When the fate of the day at Tudela was manifestly hopeless, the greater part of the right wing, which consisted of Aragonese and Valencians, and some of the central division also, dispersed, and escaping how they could from the field, assembled again at Zaragoza.—The 1st and 3d divisions were at Tarazona when the battle was fought.—The 4th, which was the reserve, repelled repeated attacks of the enemy at Cascante till after the darkness had closed; then it retreated and joined the others at Tarazona; the 2d also arrived there.—This division had been ordered to support the 4th; but though it received these orders at noon, and the distance which it had to march was only two leagues, either from incapacity, or treason in some of its leaders, it did not arrive till night, when its assistance was no longer useful. As soon as these four divisions were collected, Castanos ordered them immediately to begin their march, by way of Borja, to Calatayud.—It was now midnight, and at the moment when they were setting forward, a chapel, which had served as a magazine for ammunition, blew up: many shells went off after the explosion.—This occasioned an opinion that an enemy's battery might be playing upon them; and the Royal Carabineers, undismayed in the midst of the confusion, presented themselves, sword in hand, to charge the chapel, fancying it was occupied by the French. Presently a cry of treason was set up, and it spread rapidly through the ranks, because the troops, being ignorant of the calamitous result of the battle, were surprised at the order to retreat, for in the morning what they had seen of the action on the left of the line from the heights, had been in favour of the patriots, the action in fact having commenced on that side to their advantage; the men, therefore, could not understand why they were ordered to retreat, and at so inauspicious an hour: a general distrust prevailed; some corps dispersed, and they who remained together were in a state of perilous

insubordination. However, they retreated as they were ordered, through Borja and Riela, without stopping in either place, and on the night of the 25th November reached Calatayud. On that same day the French General Mathieu entered Borja in pursuit, too late, however, to make any prisoners.—Ney arrived on the day following. He had been ordered to reach Agreda, with his division, on the 23d, that he might cut off the retreat of this army, whose total destruction Buonaparte considered as certain as its defeat.

Ney's rapacity frustrated the expectations of his tyrant master. The people of Soria, forgetful of the memorable example which the Numantines had set them upon that very ground, opened their gates to the enemy.—This, however, did not save them from being plundered.—Their church and their rich woolfactors afforded a rich booty to the French; and it was for the sake of this pillage, and of extorting all he could from the inhabitants, that Ney remained there three days; not because he had overmarched his men, and they were unable to proceed, as he reported to Buonaparte, and as was reported in the bulletins.—His delay enabled Castanos, with the wreck of his army, to reach Calatayud. They had thus escaped the danger of the immediate pursuit; but there were no stores here; the system of supplying the troops, uncompletely organized as it had always been, was at an end, and the military chest, which contained two millions of rials, had been conveyed to Zaragoza.—Desperate with sufferings and hunger, the men broke through all restraint, and the inhabitants fled from their houses, equally terrified at the outrages of their own soldiers, and at the voracity of the French. The muletteers attached to the baggage and artillery, who could neither obtain payment for the use of their beasts, nor food either for the animals or themselves, cursed their unhappy fortune; such as could find an opportunity threw away the baggage, mounted their beasts, and rode away; others abandoned them altogether, contented to escape with their lives. The soldiers, having nothing else to allay their hunger, devoured cabbage leaves, or whatever crude vegetables they could find; others literally dropped for want, in the midst of a country which nature has rendered so abundant.

Had there been any foresight on the part of the Central Junta to apprehend the defeat of this army, and to provide against its consequences, one of the first and most important objects would have been to secure this very point to which Castanos had retreated.—Here the Zaragozans expected that he would have rallied, have made a stand,

and, acting on the offensive as circumstances permitted, have delivered their city from a second siege, or at least have delayed its evil day: but the military measures of the government were now directed by Morla, and that traitor had no other object than to deliver up his country to the intruder.—At the very time, therefore, that he was preparing to betray Madrid, he sent to Castanos, ordering him to hasten with his army to the defence of that city, hoping and expecting, no doubt, to put both at once in the power of Buonaparte. Castanos consulted with the Chiefs of division, and they resolved to march by the way of Siguenza, from which city they could either repair to Somosierra, if that position should still be retained; or to Madrid, if the public service rendered such movement more advisable. On the 27th they recommenced their retreat in this direction; the van, which now, however, was made the rear-guard, consisting of 5,000 men, being under the command of Don Francisco Venegas.—Almost ten miles to the west of Calatayud, and near the village of Buvierca, the high road to Madrid passes through a narrow gorge, where the river Xalon has forced or found its way between two great mountain ridges.—When Venegas reached this place he found instructions from the Commander-in-Chief, requesting him to suspend his march, and take measures for defending the pass, on which, he said, the safety of the other divisions depended; and he desired him to place the troops whom he selected for this purpose, under such officers as would volunteer their services, promising to reward them in proportion to the importance and danger of the duty.—Venegas was too well aware of its importance to trust the command to any but himself, and he replied that he would halt them till the rest of the army was beyond the reach of the pursuit.—Early on the 29th the French came up, 8,000 in number, under Mathieu.—They commenced an attack at eight o'clock, which continued for eight hours; the Spaniards suffered severely; but they maintained the pass, and effectually disabled this part of the French army from pursuing.

On the evening of the following day the army reached Siguenza, with all the artillery which they took with them from Tarazona, notwithstanding the bad state of the roads and the fatigue of the men, who had been allowed no rest upon their march.—Here Castanos received a summons from the Central Junta, and resigned the command to Don Manuel de Lapena.

(To be continued.)

MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

To H. R. H. the Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

YOUR Royal Highness having always proved yourself anxious to promote the welfare of the British Army, and having hitherto been successful, will no doubt excuse the liberty which I presume to take of presenting to Your Royal Highness, as Commander-in-Chief, a series of notes calculated for the reward of every member belonging to an army, which your Royal Highness has brought to a state of discipline that enables it to cope with the French legions, reckoned invincible, so long as they were not opposed by an army, which owing to your Royal Highness's continual care, effectual exertions, and successful combinations, has proved itself far superior to those of the Northern emperors, and of the successors of Frederick the Great.

PROPRIETY OF ESTABLISHING A MODE OF REMUNERATION.

I beg leave to observe, that when I proposed to the Right Hon. the late Mr. Secretary Wyndham the enlistment of recruits for a limited number of years, I intimated at the same time, in a particular note, that not only the non-commissioned officers, but even the corporals and privates, should be granted a reward, or a particular distinction, in case they should have distinguished themselves in the field.—A man, for instance, who first ascended the ladder in the storming of a fortress, might be considered as having served 7, 14, or 21 years, with an additional pay, in proportion to the importance of the act of bravery he might have performed; without however being entitled to claim his discharge from the regiment, till he has served his time, or to ask being put upon the retiring list, unless he has effectually served during 21 years: but should he become an invalid, he ought then to receive pay in proportion to the actual number of years he has been serving in the army, or to those granted to him as a reward for an act of bravery.—Upon any other occasion, except facing the enemy, these men would take their rank according to seniority, and if they should be sufficiently acquainted with their duty, that seniority would entitle them to be promoted to corporals, &c. &c.—The privates thus rewarded should be allowed to attend the theoretical lessons which the Non-commissioned Adjutant ought to give, once a week at least, to all the serjeants and corporals.

In order to bestow a particular mark of distinction on the Non-commissioned Officers or Soldiers who should have a claim to such a remuneration, a Badge of Honour should be allotted to each of them, to be borne on their breast in embroidery, or a medal bearing the name and date of the action in which the bearer should have distinguished himself.

Your Royal Highness will be pleased to observe, that a Badge of Honour on the breast or sleeve, worn occasionally by an unbearded youth, would command respect, and for certain impress upon the bearer a consciousness of his consequence, which he would studiously endeavour never to forfeit, and also induce young men to enter the army, with a view of deserving and receiving so honourable a recompence. It would also tend to induce those who had merited such an honour to remain attached to the service.—The aforesaid Badge of Honour to be conferred by a Board of General Officers, in consequence of the report of the Commandant of the company or detachment, attested by the Commanding-Officer of the corps. This ceremony ought to take place on the parade, and the badge given by the General commanding the brigade, when in the field, otherwise in the presence of the whole garrison.—The names of the men so rewarded, either non-commissioned officers, or rank and file, should be mentioned in the order of the day of the brigade, and those of the officers in that of the army, and likewise in the dispatch to the Secretary of State.—In case there should be a contention between two individuals, having served the same length of time, to become a Chelsea Pensioner, the preference should be given to the bearer of the Badge of Honour.

No one can be more sensible than myself, a Captain on half-pay, (who is far from blushing at having risen from the ranks) how ardently such a reward will be courted and commended by the non-commissioned or privates, and still more so, if possible, by the officers of the British army.

If a man so rewarded should happen subsequently to be found guilty of any gross offence, the penalty imposed on him might be, 1st, to divest him of the badge of honour; 2d, to deprive him of the pecuniary advantage deriving therefrom.—It has been ascertained, from good authority, that in the French army there are but very few instances of a *Légionaire* having ever incurred any punishment ever so trifling. Mr. Secretary Wyndham did not think proper to insert those clauses in the Bill which he submitted to parliament, because he was not conscious of their importance, or because he did

not think that the circumstances of the times required such encouragement to be afforded to the army. But now their utility, as well as the necessity of establishing those clauses, is obvious from the circumstance of the British army having to cope with troops for which such rewards have been established, and have induced men to perform wonders, in order to obtain them. What must the feelings of a British soldier be, when he hears of rewards being given to the soldiers of other powers for an act of bravery displayed on such or such an occasion, when he perhaps, in the same action, has covered himself with glory, but remains unrewarded in the like proportion?—It may be argued, that the British soldiers are fighting for their king, their country, and their constitution, and that, in performing a glorious action, they enjoy the reward for having done so; but let any one be asked what they think of such a reward only, and the answer will be that, that proposed ought to be granted, as amongst the ranks of the enemy.

I most humbly beg leave to point out to your Royal Highness some new mode of rewarding the Non-commissioned Officers, Corporals, &c. &c. which consists in establishing intermediate ranks, which would in no manner alter the actual constitution of the British army, and which would prove the best method of creating emulation amongst the inferior members of the army. I conceive, for instance, that instead of trusting the colours of the regiment, not unfrequently, into the hands of a young inexperienced officer, they should be given to the charge of such non-commissioned officers as, by their length of service or memorable actions, had deserved that honour, for bearing the colours of the regiment should be considered a great one.—This serjeant might be promoted Non-commissioned Adjutant, with an increase of pay accordingly: but on this subject more will be mentioned hereafter.

I likewise most humbly beg leave to suggest to your Royal Highness the creation of a Pay-Serjeant for each company, as is practised in the French army, with an additional pay of 3d. per diem, who will have the same distinction, and be employed in the same capacity as those who are now attached as Serjeants-Major to the Battalion. Although this might appear rather novel, yet it would be found ultimately of great advantage for the regularity of the service, and for the encouragement of both the non-commissioned officers and privates. The Pay-Serjeant thus appointed, would keep a more watchful eye over every member in the company.—It would also be adviseable to create a Quarter-Master Corporal for each company,

who would have the charge of superintending the distribution of the provisions, the quartering of the men, of keeping the Orderly-Book, &c. &c. and act, when required, as Secretary to the Commanding-Officer of the Company.—It is hardly credible to what degree the French service is benefitted by the appointment of the above-mentioned Non-commissioned Pay-Serjeant, and Corporal Major, and how the distributions take place in the most quiet, unembarrassed manner, without dismembering the non-commissioned officers of companies.

If such an address should meet with the approbation of your Royal Highness, the actual Serjeant-Major of each Battalion should be considered as Adjutant (Warrant Officer) and receive 3s. 3d. per diem, besides clothing. A non-commissioned officer destitute of fortune would prefer such a situation to being promoted an officer, as being unequal, with a subaltern's pay, to meet the expences of the latter situation.—Should the proposed amendment be adopted by your Royal Highness, it need not be observed that the subaltern officers, in favour of whom your Royal Highness has already done so much, are in expectation of being rewarded in a similar manner.

As it might be dangerous, perhaps, to grant 7 or 14 years service as a recompence to an officer, either on account of the expence, or of the jealousy which might ensue throughout the army, let it be stipulated that never more than 3, 5, or 7 years seniority in the army will be granted to gentlemen holding his Majesty's commission.—In case an officer, thus rewarded, should solicit promotion, the additional years of service, obtained as a recompence for some memorable action, should be considered as if the said officer had served the number of years that are required by the regulations.

Pursuant to the regulation, all Captains and Lieutenants, after having served above 7 years, receive an extra pay. Wherefore should not the Serjeant-Major, Ensign, and Serjeant, be rewarded in the like manner? To that class, as being the soul of the army, the bounty of your Royal Highness ought in due justice to extend.

Would it not be adviseable likewise, nay urgent, to grant extra pay, according to seniority, to Majors, Lieut.-Colonels, and Colonels? Methinks it would be a very just and not altogether very expensive mode of ameliorating the situation of such General Officers, on the Half-pay list, who have no regiment.

The following is a sketch of the proposed plan, shewing the daily rate of pay to be granted according to length of service.

ADDITIONAL PAY PER DIEM, ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF YEARS SERVICE.

	7 Years.		14 Years.		21 Years.		28 Years.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Captain Brevet Major	2	0	4	0	6	0	8	0
Captain	1	6	3	0	4	6	6	0
Lieutenant...........................	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0
Ensign	0	8	1	4	2	0	2	8
Adjutant, Non-com..................	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4
Serjeant-Major and Serjeant	0	2	0	4	0	8	1	0
Corporal-Major and Corporal	0	1½	0	3	0	4½	0	6
Privates, Drummers	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4
Adjutant	1	3	2	6	3	9	5	0

Let it be observed that the men who obtain a Badge of Honour and extra pay according to their rank at the time, are not to claim the pay of the rank to which they may be promoted, unless they have an opportunity of distinguishing themselves in their new situations.—The fortune of war, and the various circumstances occurring in the course of a campaign, may so ordain that a meritorious officer has not an opportunity of distinguishing himself more than any of his brother-officers; but then such as are not successful this year for instance, may expect to be so the next, of course let them not repine, who have been once disappointed, though with equal courage undoubtedly, and equal abilities, they see such officers as have *fallen in the way* of a glorious deed, meet with a recompence, that awaits them in their turn, namely, a gold medal, entitling the noble bearer, according to the rank he holds at the time, to an extra daily pay of—Lieut.-Colonel, 5s.—Major, 4s.—Captain, 3s.—Lieutenant, 1s. 6d.—Ensign, 1s.

N. B. The additional pay granted on account of a meritorious action, to be distributed half-yearly, at the same periods as the bât and forage money to officers.

N. W. A.

NEW ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD.

Mr. Editor,

AT a period when the British Army has been brought to such a high degree of discipline, owing to the judicious attention of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, to emulate and even to improve on the theory and practice of Frederick the Great; when the British Army has met with an opportunity of displaying in both hemispheres their national valour; it is to be lamented indeed that no Military Order is established in this country, the same as in many others.

An ingenious correspondent has suggested that, (as we have already the orders of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick,) St. David, should be appointed patron of the new intended Military Order. With due deference to the opinion of my worthy cotemporary, I will submit to the decision of your readers, whether it would not be preferable to have the present Knights and Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath nominated each Grand-Cross, and the Extra Knights Commanders, wearing besides the embroidery on the left breast of their upper garment, the red ribbon as usual; and such officers as were entitled to a military badge of honour, to wear a narrow red ribbon on the left breast at the third button-hole, with the cognizance of the Order of the Bath, and the motto in miniature, in a similar manner to what the Knights of the Military Order of St. Louis in France, and of Marie-Théresa in Austria, &c. &c. used to wear.

Instead of this cross the non-commissioned officers should be allotted a gold or gilt medal, and the privates a silver one, with the cognizance and motto of the order on one side, and on the other the name of the bearer, with the name and date of the action in which he has distinguished himself.

The officers thus decorated should be gazetted accordingly; the names of the non-commissioned and privates recorded in the Orderly Books of the army.

The Commander-in-Chief of an army alone, ought to be authorised to confer that military distinction on the field of battle occasionally; upon every other occasion a Court-Martial should be summoned to decide upon the merits of the individual who might claim that recompense, and the case to be dissented *pro* and *con* by the members of every rank composing the Court.

In case of the Knights leaving the army, after one and twenty years' service, the officers should be entitled to their full pay; the non-commissioned and privates to receive a pay proportionate to seven years' service more than they have actually served in their respective corps. N. W. A.

ALLOWANCE OF A CLERK TO ADJUTANTS.

Sir, *March 24th*, 1813.

AS you were so obliging as to favour my sentiments with a place in a former number of your Panorama, relative to the allowances for lodgings, &c. &c. to officers; I beg for the same indulgence in giving publicity to some simple facts respecting the Adjutants of the army; a class of men, whose length of service, (in general) but particularly whose knowledge of the service, and exact performance of the various important duties with which they are entrusted, entitle them to every indulgence and remuneration that can consistently be given to them.

1st. That the Paymaster of every regiment has a serjeant to act as a clerk, and who is paid by the public.

2d. That the Surgeon of every regiment has also a serjeant to act as a clerk and hospital-serjeant, and who is paid by the public.

3d. That the Quarter-Master of every regiment has a serjeant to act as a clerk and quarter-master-serjeant, and who is paid by the public.

4th. That no adjutant of any regiment has a clerk of any description paid by the public.

True, it is customary to have a clerk employed by the adjutant from among the non-commissioned officers or privates of a regiment, by the permission of the Commanding Officer, which indulgence is granted from necessity, as it is impossible the writing to be performed in that department could be accomplished by the Adjutant, unless that officer is totally withdrawn from the field and parade duties, and is constantly in his orderly room.—But notwithstanding this indulgence of employing a clerk, this person must be remunerated at the sole expense of the Adjutant himself; and who, after deducting income-tax, wear and tear of horse-flesh, and saddlery, &c. &c. from 8s. 6d. per day he can but ill afford this additional demand upon him.—It is well known that the writing in the orderly-room is at least triple that of any in the other departments of a regiment.

MILES VETERANUS.

MUTILATED OFFICERS.

Sir, *Colchester, March* 8, 1813.

PERMIT me to inquire, through the medium of the Military Panorama, from what cause it arises that the Spaniards have proved themselves inimical, and generally illiberal, to officers of the British army. The Portuguese government have granted honorary remuneration to officers who have been wounded in their country; but the Spanish government have shewn no such disposition.—In the retreat of Sir John Moore through Spain, several British officers were highly distinguished, and several lost their limbs; yet the government of that country have done nothing, and indeed do not seem inclined to follow the honourable example shewn them by the Portuguese.

A. M.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ROYAL HORSE GUARDS BLUE.

To the Editor of the Military Panorama.

Sir, *Freneyda, March* 2d, 1813.

I HAVE read in your work a statement relative to the late transactions in the regiment of which I have the honour to be a member, and I flatter myself that you will allow the following statement also to have a place in your valuable work, which is universally admired in this country; and if you continue to conduct it in the liberal and independent language with which you have commenced, the service will be much benefited therefrom.

In the year 1799 there was an augmentation of a troop to each regiment of Life Guards, and an additional Major also given to each. At this period there were two Supernumerary Majors, and both, therefore, claimed permanent rank according to the establishment or constitution of their regiments. The Colonels, Lords Harrington and Cathcart, were desirous of setting aside the two Supernumerary Majors, and each recommended the Senior Captain of their regiments to succeed to the Majorities. His Majesty at first gave his approbation to the same, but when it was sent to the Secretary at War,* agreeably to the general custom with regard to the household troops, he, Mr. Wyndham, immediately represented to the King the impolicy of consenting to the recommendation, as it would subject the public to a continuation of the payment of two supernumerary Majors, which might be removed by the promotion taking place according to the regular establishment.—This representation had the desired effect.

At this period a Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, and additional troop, were added to the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards Blue: the eldest Captain of one of the regiments of Life Guards, in consequence of being disappointed of the rank which the King had been graciously pleased to intend for him, and being a Captain of much longer standing in the army than the eldest Captain in the Blues, at the suggestion of a friend that it would be a fair opportunity for him to memorial His Majesty for the additional Majority in the Blues, sent in a paper to that effect.—The reply of the King was, that, to His Majesty's recollection, he had never put any officer over the heads of officers of his household troops, and that it never was his intention to do so.

AN OFFICER OF THE ROYAL HORSE GUARDS BLUE.

CHARACTER OF THE AUSTRIAN TROOPS.

BY CAPT. T. H. COOPER.

THE German troops are slow in their attack, indifferent in battle, and slow in their retreats.—They leave behind them the most prisoners, because the French make their escape, and the Russians will suffer themselves to be killed rather than quit their post. Irresolute, heavy, and without spirit of union, they are inclined to surrender when alarmed on several points at once. Their usual cry is, "We are cut off." This report spreads like wild-fire, and the word is, "We must surrender." We have several instances of large bodies of Austrians having been taken prisoners by much smaller bodies of French troops, in mountainous districts, when small detachments made their appearance on different sides at the same time. On such occasions the Austrians see their error when it is too late to correct it. When the drum beats to arms to attack the enemy, the Austrian soldiers are frequently heard calling out, in a grumbling tone, "We have not yet cooked our victuals." An Austrian soldier, before he can fight, must eat and drink regularly. The Austrian troops, therefore, are treated with a care which is not be found in other armies.—But that these German troops might be excited to greater activity, has been proved by their campaigns in conjunction with the Russians. They never remained behind; and shewed the same perseverance, but were much slower in their movements. The case with the Hungarian regiments is entirely different: they are much livelier, and have a great deal of martial spirit, with a high sense of

national honour, and on that account will never lay aside their long pantaloons. Should any one give them boots, they would desert by hundreds to any enemy who would permit them to wear their favourite dress. Their officers are for the most part Hungarians. That they have a propensity to plundering cannot be denied. There are no better cavalry than the Hungarians. They ride as well as the Turks, and are disciplined in the same manner as those of the most civilized nations in Europe. The French cavalry are inferior to them; but the Russian approaches very near to them, and are capable of making head against them. There are no artillery-men better than the Austrians. This corps, by experience during long and difficult sieges of the strongest places in Europe, has been brought to the highest degree of perfection. To each gun is attached a fire-worker, and he knows his cannon as well as the Arab does his horse. Two hundred Austrian cannon will play the whole day without the least confusion, and never in vain. Seldom does the fire-worker fail in his object. All the sieges under Suwarrow were conducted by Austrian artillery-men. In a word, their *etat-major*, or *etat des quartier-maitres*, called in Russia their *suite*, is excellent. Men such as Chateler, Zach, and Weinrotter, do honour to their country. The last, as Lieutenant-Colonel, conducted the Russians through Switzerland. He was offered a commission in the Russian service, with the rank of Major-General, and had Alexander been on the throne, he would certainly have accepted it. His services were acknowledged in his own country, and he soon rose (a very rare instance in Austria) to be a Major-General.—Such is the respect paid to men of merit in this corps. Young men of condition are very averse to serve long in the lower ranks of superior officers. They endeavour, therefore, to get into the *etat-major* of this corps, and remain in it till they find an opportunity of returning to the army as officers on the Staff. The consequence of this is, that the Staff-officers are exceedingly well-informed men, and distinguish themselves very advantageously in the corps of superior officers.

MILITARY ESSAY.

Qualifications requisite in him who would arrive at distinction in a Military Capacity.

By the Editor of the Military Mentor.

A SOLDIER who wishes to fulfil in a brilliant manner the duties of his station, in all the numerous occasions that offer themselves in a hot, long, and obstinate war, ought to know the methods of putting in a state of defence a church-yard, or church, a chateau, a village, a town: he ought also to know how to render these posts of so much consequence, that the enemy would not be able to attempt to dislodge him from them without being obliged to employ very superior forces; means very expensive, or very powerful, without having to fear the loss of a number of men, and yet without being assured of the issue. It must not be forgotten that the art of defence does not consist only in knowing how to elevate a rampart or a parapet, in knowing how to dig a fosse, or form an abattis; it is essential to have a military *coup d'œil*, it must be exercised to know with rapidity when to seize the advantage that the ground furnishes. Fortified with these qualifications, the military observer will find that often each line of a field-work requires a relative direction, not only to the pieces which surround it, but also to the place upon which that work may be constructed, and to the adjacent soil.

He should be able to foresee on what side such a post would most easily be attacked; he should be able to avail himself of the different impediments which could be opposed to the enemy with success: thus he should know how to make good abattis, and banks across streams to cause inundations; he should know how to make, in convenient ground, subterraneous defences, to increase the difficulties of the attack of fortified posts and intrenchments.

It is chiefly during peace that an officer, who wishes to get on in his profession, ought to learn all that we have just now said, so that he might be able to make use of it during the war; without that, he will oftentimes find himself in a situation as critical as perplexing. If, for example, the defence of a post was entrusted to him, with an order to maintain himself there absolutely, how much would he be embarrassed if he did not know how this post was to be fortified. What a feeble resistance would he make against the enemy, if he did not know what difficulties to throw in his way! and if he is at last forced as a man who deserves to be so, what will be said of his conduct? will not there be some who will accuse him of being deficient in his duty, and who will consider as a very bad excuse, the humiliating acknowledgment he will make to them of his ignorance? The love of his country, his attachment to arms, his own safety, and that of the detachment which is entrusted to him, the preservation of his honour, more precious to him than life, and lastly, that truth, established by innumerable examples, that a hundred men, well intrenched and posted according to rules, are better than a thousand that are in a bad position; all that, I say, proves how necessary it is for an officer to be thoroughly well acquainted with all we have been speaking of; and he ought the less to dispense with his application to it, since he can obtain it in a very little time, and with very little trouble.

That done, it is yet proper that he should try to acquire a knowledge of the maps and plans, in which is detailed the situation of a country, as its woods, its heights, its defiles, its rivers and rivulets, &c. Although there is no occasion for him to be able himself to draw a plan of such a situation, it is however necessary that he should know how to judge of it, and compare it with the ground which it represents. That knowledge would give him ideas of the march of an army, of all its movements, of its camps, of its quarters, in short, of all its positions; it would infinitely amuse him while he continued a subaltern, and he could not do without it when he arrived at higher command.

[To be continued.]

LIST OF OFFICERS

TO WHOM HIS MAJESTY HAS GRANTED THE PRIVILEGE OF WEARING HONORARY MEDALS, IN COMMEMORATION OF HAVING BEEN ENGAGED IN ANY OF THE UNDERMENTIONED ACTIONS.

Battle of Maida, in Calabria, 4th July, 1806.

Present Rank.		*Rank and Command at the Time.*
Lieut.-Gen.	Sir John Stuart, K. B.	Major-General commanding.
Maj. Gen.	Hon. Sir G. L. Cole, K. B.	Brigadier-General.
	Acland	Do.
	Oswald	Colonel comm. a Brigade.
	Kempt	Lieut.Col. comm. Light Inf.
Colonel	Haviland Smith	Lieut.-Col. com. 27 F.
	Ross	Do. 20 F.
	de Watteville	Do. de Watteville's Regt.
	Hon. R. W. O'Callaghan, 39 F.	Do. Grenadiers.
	Bunbury, Newf. Fencibles	Dep. Qua. Mas. Gen.
Lt.-Colonel	Lemoine	Lieut.-Col. com. R. Artil.

Battles of Rolica, Vimeira, the several occasions where the Cavalry had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves in the Campaigns under Sir John Moore, and the Battles of Corunna and Talavera de la Reyna; in Spain and Portugal, 1808 *and* 1809.

Present Rank.		*Rank and Command at the Time.*
Lt.-Gen.	Sir David Baird, Bt. and K.B.	Lieut.-General.
	Hon. Sir John Hope, K. B.	Do.
	Henry, Earl of Uxbridge	Do.
	Marquis Wellington, K. B.	Do.
	Sir John Cope Sherbrooke, K. B.	Do.
	Sir Wm. Payne, Bt.	Do.
	Lord Wm. Bentinck, K. B.	Major-General.
	Hon. Sir Edw. Paget, K. B.	Do.
	Sir Brent Spencer, K. B.	Do.
	Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bt. & K. B.	Do.
	Sir Rowland Hill, K. B.	Do.
	Sir W. C. Beresford, K. B.	Do.
Maj.-Gen.	Ferguson	Do.
	H—— Warde	Do.
	Sir James Leith, K. B.	Do.
	Chowne	Do.
	Slade	Brigadier-General.
	Disney	Do.
	Acland	Do.
	Nightingall	Do.
	Sir Alex. Campbell, Kt.	Do.
	Henry F— Campbell	Do.

Present Rank.		Rank and Command at the Time.
Major-Gen.	Hon. Sir C. Stewart, K. B.	Brigadier-General.
	Cameron	Do.
	Fane	Do.
	G—— Anson	Do.
	Howarth	Do. com. R. A.
	Low	Col. com. K. G. L.
	Cheney	Do. 3 Bt. 1 F. G.
	W—— Anson	Col. com. 1 Bt. F. G.
	Saunders	Do. 1 Bt. 61 F.
	Hay	Do. 3 Bt. Royals.
	Kemmis	Do. 1 Bt. 40 F.
	Burne	Do. 1 Bt. 36 F.
	Donkin	
	Hon. E—— Stopford	Do. 1 Bt. 3 F. G.
	Walker	Do. 1 Bt. 50 F.
	Hawker	Do. 14 Lt. Dr.
	Murray, 3 F. Gds.	Do. Q. M. Gen.
	Jones	Lieut.-Col. com. 18 L. D.
Colonel	Guard	Do. 1 Bt. 45 F.
	Vivian	Do. 7 L. Dr.
	Torrens, 3 F. Gds.	Military Secretary.
	Pack	Lt.-Col. com. 1 Bt. 71 F.
	Sir Granby Calcraft, Kt.	Do. 3 D. G.
	Lord Edw. Somerset	Do. 4 Dr.
	Ross	Do. 20 F.
	Fuller	Do. Coldstream F. G.
	Darling	Do. 51 F.
	Stirling	Do. 1 Bt. 42 F.
	Hinde	Do. 1 Bt. 32 F.
	Grant	Do. 15 Lt. Dr.
	Lyon	Do. 97 F.
	Sir T. Sidney Beckwith, Kt.	Do. 95 F.
Lieut.-Col.	Belson	Do. 1 Bt. 28 F.
	Arentschild	Do. 1 Lt. Dr. K. G. L.
	Bingham	Do. 2 Bt. 53 F.
	Hon. C. Greville	Do. 1 Bt. 38 F.
	Fane	Do. 2 Bt. 59 F.
	Bathurst	Dept. Q. M. Gen. and M. Sec.
	Framingham	Lt. Col. com. R. Art.
	Bunbury, 3 F.	Do. 1 Bt. Detachments.
	Robe	Do. R. A.
	Cameron	Do. 1 Bt. 9 F.
	Nicolls	Do. 2 Bt. 14 F.
	Ross, 66 F.	Do. 2 Bt. 52 F.
	Wyatt	Do. 2 Bt. 23 F.
	Copson, 5 F.	Do. 2 Bt. Detachment.
	Craufurd	Do. 1 Bt. 9 F.
	Douglas	Do. 1 Bt. 91 F.
	Sir Rich. Fletcher, Bt.	Do. R. Engineers.

Battle of Barrosa, in Spain, 5th March, 1811.

Present Rank.		Rank and Command at the Time.
Lieut.-Gen.	Sir Tho. Graham, K. B.	L. Gen. com.
Maj.-Gen.	Dikes	Brig. Gen.
Lieut.-Col.	Belson	Com. 1 Bt. 28 F.
	Prevost	Do. 2 Bt. 67 F.
	Barnard	Do. Detachment 95 F.
	John M'Donald	Deputy Adj. Gen.
	Sebright	Com. 2 Bt. 1 F. G.
	Brown, 56 F.	Do. Flank Bt.
	Norcott	Do. Detach. 95 F.
	Hon. Charles Cathcart	Dept. Q. M. Gen.
	Gough	Maj. com. 2 Bt. 87 F.
Major	Bussche	Do. 2 Lt. Dr. King's G. L.

Correspondence from the Theatre of War in the Peninsula.

Miemento, 28th Feb. 1813.—I HEAR we are fortifying different stations on the frontier of Portugal.—Is that with the idea of our marching into Spain and over the Pyrenees? It has that appearance. My idea, however, is, that as the Russians, Prussians, and Germans will occupy all the attention of Napoleon in the North, we should push an army in the South, and thus create an important diversion. It is reported that we have a Russian force coming here.—Thirty thousand men in addition to our present strength, would certainly enable us to perform all we desire, or all that can be required of us.—Lord Wellington was heard to say, a few days since, that he would make a short and brilliant campaign of it.—His Lordship will fulfil his promise, and we are all in the highest spirits.—The return of our officers is now daily looked for.—Sir Thomas Graham, Sir Stapleton Cotton, Sir Thomas Picton, General Henry Clinton, the companion and friend of Suwarrow, with several others, are expected to again join us.—You would be surprised at the number of officers who quitted us on leave of absence, for England, when we went into cantonments.—A Noble General observed on the number of absentees, that some officers went to England for the purpose of seeing their own wives, that was prudent—some went to see other men's wives—and many went to prevent other men seeing their wives.

The different divisions of the army are very gay, the seventh in particular.—The officers of the 51st Light Infantry have established weekly races, a club-room, coffee-room, fives-court, and reading-room.—I shall give you the establishment of the first.

Stewards—Major Roberts and Captain Keyt.
Judge—Captain Kelly.
Clerk of the Course—Lieutenant Beardsley.

The first spring meeting of the Miemento Races was particularly well attended. The Earl of Dalhousie, Sir John Doyle, and a numerous party of Portuguese and British officers were present.—The following bill of fare may amuse you.

Major Roberts' bay mare, *Countess*, beat Captain Kelly's chesnut horse, *Slyboots.*—One mile heat.—Countess the favourite.

Surgeon Read's Portuguese horse, *Lancet*, beat Captain Byrne's grey horse, *Dashaway.*—One mile heat.—Dashaway the favourite, but having bolted, was distanced.

Major Roberts' *Brown Bob*, beat the Assistant-Commissary's gray horse, *Wagtail.*—Odds five to four on Brown Bob.

SWEEPSTAKES OF COUNTRY HORSES—ALL AGES.

Captain Snellie's *Bonny Robin*	1
Lieutenant Jones's *Corsair*	2
Lieutenant Simson's *Doctor*	3
Captain Douglas's *Rockaway*	4

Hard running between Bonny Robin and Corsair.

A SILVER CUP FOR MULES.

Paymaster Gibbs' *Money-bag*	1
Lieutenant Minchin's *Pat*	2
Lieutenant Frederick's *Beaux*	3
Captain Kyte's *Nimble Dick*	4

A hard race and shewed much sport.

After the race the officers all sat down to a handsome dinner provided on the occasion.—After which there was a grand ball, the officers having provided the ladies of the village and its vicinity with shoes and stockings.—The second meeting will be held on Wednesday the 3d of March.

N. B. An auction on the race-ground for horses, mules, dogs, donkeys, &c. &c.

S. BEARDSLEY, *Clerk of the Course.*

Alicant, March 3d.—We continue perfectly at our ease, waiting the arrival of Sir James Murray, to whom the command here has devolved, in consequence of the presence and services of Lord William Bentinck being found more indispensable in Sicily, as we are in a state of inactivity. We are not, however, entirely unfurnished with subjects for conversation, and the following strange occurrence gives rise to much speculation.—A regiment, raised from the skeleton of a Neapolitan battalion, and a corps of Piedmontese taken prisoners in Spain were amongst the latest reinforcements landed here from Sicily. They made a remarkable fine appearance, were put upon out-post duty, and for some weeks performed it admirably well. A short time ago a number not short of fifty of this corps deserted in the course of one night; on the following a hundred more marched off in a body; and on the third a plan was concerted for the desertion of the whole, (remaining) amounting to nine hundred men: a timely discovery defeated this intention, which, by dint of good Generalship, was kept profoundly secret.—While parading, previous to their review by General Campbell, the 27th and 58th regiments, with two squadrons of the 20th dragoons, suddenly appeared upon the ground.—Thus taken by surprise, the Italians were instantly ordered to pile arms, and, escorted by the grenadier battalion, were embarked on board the transports. There is no precedent, I believe, for a transaction of this nature, on such an extended basis and boldness of execution, at least in the British service. The officer commanding the 2d battalion of the levy is so deeply impressed by the disgrace brought upon it, that he has in consequence requested to be placed upon the out-post duty. This officer is an Irishman by birth, of the name of Burke, and a man not only remarkable, but highly interesting, from bearing the honourable mementos of a life spent in arms, having to boast of thirty different wounds upon his body: trained to a military life in the armies of Austria, far removed from the land of his fathers, he has passed through all the dangers and difficulties attendant on his profession with the reputation of a brave soldier and a polished gentleman.

This grand desertion was expected, and of course favoured by the French, who are ever on the alert. A large body of troops were detached by them to cover it; but with unexpected promptitude the place of rendezvous was occupied by the 55th regiment, previous to the hour appointed by the deserters for their meeting, who, on the approach of the French, received them with so warm a fire, that they were glad to make good their retreat without further investigation.

Freneyda. March 27th.—The cavalry are much improved by winter-quarters, and at this time in tolerable order; the repairs of the artillery completed; and reinforcements from Lisbon are arrived. The Spanish and Portuguese troops have been reviewed, and the fortifications of Almeida and Cuidad Rodrigo minutely inspected by the Marquis of Wellington, who, in all probability, will take the field at an early period. A division of General Hill's army has made a movement in advance to the right and to the left; General Cole also has advanced with the 4th division. The Marquis of Wellington has appointed General Kempt to the command of the light division.—The 4th dragoon guards, together with the 9th and 13th light dragoons, are under orders for Engalnd, to recruit.

A short time since the Earl of March was employed on a mission to the General commanding the French armies in Portugal; but of what nature we are not informed. The French still continue their unwarlike depredations, and in all parts of the country levy contributions, which are enforced with every outrage of an armed banditti; in one of these excursions a large body of them attacked General Hill's corps, and was most gallantly repulsed by the 50th and the Cacadores.—General Carroll was also attacked at St. Felices. The deserters who come in are all agreed in one story, (it is therefore worthy of belief) that drafts have been made from every corps in Spain, and sent to France to strengthen the Imperial Guard. Soult has quitted his command in Spain, and gone to Paris in great haste: Joseph asked permission to go with him, and was refused. We make the most of our time, and enjoy the passing moments like Englishmen. The Governor of Cuidad Rodrigo gave us a ball, which was honoured by the presence of his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, and graced by a brilliant display of Spanish beauty. At the head-quarters of General Hill a theatre is fitted up with much taste and convenience, where the excellent comedies of The School for Scandal, Rivals, and Colman's Poor Gentleman, are acted with great spirit.—The Marquis of Wellington honoured the Rivals with his presence; the light division are most of them dramatic; and the 4th division, now getting up their theatre, promise some good acting.

Extracts from Army Regulations, General Orders, and Courts-Martial.

[Continued from page 72.]

REGIMENTS of BRITISH MILITIA

Which are now under orders to proceed to Ireland in the present year, to relieve the corps of British Militia now in that country.

Bedford—Berks—Bucks—Cambridge—Carmarthen—Cumberland—Derby—Edinburgh—East Essex—North Gloster—3d Lancashire—South Lincoln—Monmouth and Brecon—East Middlesex—2d Somerset—East Suffolk—West Suffolk—1st Surrey—2d West York.

REGIMENTS of IRISH MILITIA

Which are to be brought to this country within the present year, to replace the corps of Irish Militia now on service in Great-Britain.

Antrim—Cork, City—Cork, South—North Down—South Down—Fermanagh—Galway—Kildare—Kilkenny—Kerry—Limerick, City—Londonderry—Longford—Monaghan—North Mayo—Tyrone—Wexford.

REGULATIONS REGARDING THE ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

As the new Building intended for the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, near Blackwater, in the County of Berks, will be prepared for the reception of the Junior Department of the Establishment, at the expiration of the approaching vacation, it is thought advisable, for the information of the Army and Navy, to circulate this notice, in order that both services may be apprized of the benefits arising from this Institution to the Orphan Sons of Officers, who have died in the service, and of those actually belonging to it, agreeably to His Majesty's most gracious intentions.

The following are the terms of admission:

1st. The sons of Subaltern officers, and also the sons of officers of whatever rank in the Army, and of Masters and Commanders, and Officers of rank superior thereto in the Royal Navy, who have died in the service, and have left their families in pecuniary distress, are admitted free from any expense to their parents or friends, except in providing the following articles of dress, &c. viz.

List of Articles with which a Gentleman Cadet of whatever Establishment, must be provided on his admission to the College.

One Uniform Jacket; 1 Uniform Great Coat; 1 Uniform Pair of Pantaloons; 8 Shirts with Frills; 7 Pair of Short Cotton Stockings; 7 Pair of Short Worsted Stockings; 8 Pocket Handkerchiefs; 6 Towels; 4 Night Caps; 2 Black Velvet Stocks; 4 Pair short Stocking Web Drawers; 3 Pair strong Shoes to wear with Gaiters; 1 small Looking Glass; 1 Clothes Brush, and Tooth Brushes; 1 Large, and 1 Small Tooth Comb; 1 Foul Clothes Bag made of Ticken; 1 Penknife; and a Regulation Trunk.

He is also to bring with him a Bible and a Common Prayer Book, (and unless an Orphan) 1 Case of Mathematical Instruments, and Marquois' Scales, agreeable to pattern; the First volume of Dalby's Mathematics; 1 Levizac's French Grammar; and 1 Nugent's French Dictionary; and he will be allowed to take them with him when he leaves the College.

2d. Those whose Parents pay to the Funds of the College in the following proportions, viz. the Sons of

	Per Annum.
General Officers having Regiments	*L.* 60
Ditto on Half-Pay	40
Admirals employed	60
Ditto not employed	40
Colonels or Lieutenant-Colonels having Regiments	60
Colonels or Lieutenant-Colonels Commandant on Half-Pay	30
Captains of the Royal Navy of three years post employed	60
Ditto not employed	30
Field Officers on Full Pay	30
Ditto on Half-Pay	20
Captains of the Royal Navy under three years post, employed	30
Captains in the Army on Full-Pay	20
Ditto on Half-Pay	10
Masters and Commanders of the Royal Navy employed	20
Ditto not employed	10
Regimental Surgeons six years' service on Full-Pay	20
Ditto on Half-Pay	10

In conformity to the present regulations, the Officers on Half-Pay shall not be entitled to those advantages, unless it shall appear that their Fathers have actually served in some Regular Regiment, for at least the following periods.

	Years.
Field Officers	6
Captains	4
Regimental Surgeons	6
Subalterns, Quarter-Masters of Infantry, and Assistant-Surgeons	2

Such services to be stated in the application to the Governor, and to be proved to the satisfaction of the Collegiate Board.

It shall likewise be duly certified, that their Fathers were placed on Half-Pay without receiving any pecuniary difference; and did at all times hold themselves ready to serve if called upon.

3d. The sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen to pay One Hundred Pounds per annum each, as also the sons of such officers as shall have died in the service without leaving their families in pecuniary distress.

When an application is made to the Commander-in-Chief for a Commission in the service, by the parents, guardians, or friends of any Gentleman Cadet, serving at the Royal Military College; the circumstance of his being a Gentleman Cadet, is to be stated in the application.

All applications and letters from regiments, or Officers on Foreign Stations, addressed to the Governor, to be sent under cover to the Adjutant-General, Horse-Guards, London.

18*th Sept.*—From the 25th inst. all the claims of officers employed on the Recruiting Service for travelling expenses, are to be settled by the proper department in the country in which the officers may be, after performing the last journey which they may be required to take in consequence of their having been employed on the Recruiting Service.

25*th Sept.*—Men of thirty-five years of age are not to be taken for unlimited service; but are in future to be received for a limited period only.

25*th Sept.*—Soldiers, who from circumstances of urgent necessity may require a prolongation of furlough, are to address themselves to the nearest Military officer, being a General officer on the Staff, the Commanding officer of a regiment or depôt, an Inspecting Field officer of the Recruiting Service, or other officer with the rank of Captain on that duty, or the Adjutant of a corps of Local Militia; and that in no case shall they apply to Civil Magistrates, unless they can make it appear that no officer of any of the before-mentioned descriptions is stationed or resident within a reasonable distance from the place where they may happen to be.—And it is further His Royal Highness's command, that when officers, after due investigation, find it expedient to extend a soldier's furlough, they shall invariably make a communication to the officer commanding the corps to which the man belongs, apprising him of the circumstance of the case, and the necessity of the measure.

19*th Oct.* 1812.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to order that the rule under which the allowances of bât, baggage, and forage money having been usually granted for the full establishment only of a regiment, when ordered on foreign service, and not for any officers subsequently appointed and ordered to join, shall be considered as annulled, from and after the 25th July last; from which date it is His Royal Highness's pleasure that the allowances shall be issued for all officers who shall actually embark, unless they shall have previously received field allowances in the same year, or shall re-embark for foreign service after having been at home on leave of absence, for their private affairs, in which cases they will not be entitled to the said allowances.

State of the Allowances of Bât, Baggage, and Forage-Money, granted to Officers embarking with Infantry Regiments for Foreign Service.

Rank.	Amount of Bât, Baggage, and Forage Money.		
	L.	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel Commanding a Battalion - - - - - -	72	10	0
Colonel not Commanding - - - - - - - -	62	10	0
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding - - - - - -	67	10	0
Lieutenant-Colonel not Commanding - - - - -	57	10	0
Major Commanding - - - - - - - - - -		10	0

Rank.	Amount of Bât, Baggage, and Forage Money. L.	s.	d.
Major not Commanding	52	10	0
Captain Commanding	52	10	0
Captain with a Company	42	10	0
Captain without a Company	22	10	0
Company Captain absent	20	0	0
Subalterns (each)	8	15	0
Adjutant	10	0	0
Quarter-Master (Infantry)	10	0	0
Surgeon	42	10	0
Assistant-Surgeon	8	15	0
Paymaster	42	10	0

War-Office, 30th November, 1812.—Sir, I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, a printed copy of the Prince Regent's Warrant of the 26th September last, abolishing the former practice of transferring the payment of the Pensions of the Widows of Officers of the Land Forces, from Great-Britain to Ireland, and *vice versa*, upon the removal of regiments from one establishment to the other; and directing that, in future, every Widow shall receive payment of her Pension in the country in which she resides.

You will, however, be pleased to observe, that in the first instance, every Widow is to be placed upon the Pension List of the Establishment to which the regiment in which her husband was serving, at the time of his death, shall belong.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

To ——, Colonel of the —— Regiment of ——.

WARRANT FOR THE MORE CONVENIENT PAYMENT OF THE PENSIONS TO THE WIDOWS OF OFFICERS OF THE LAND FORCES, RESIDING IN GREAT-BRITAIN OR IRELAND, DATED SEPT. 25, 1812.

Whereas it has been represented unto us, by our Secretary at War, that much inconvenience has arisen to the Widows of Officers of the Land Service, from the present mode of transferring the payment of their Pensions from the British to the Irish establisment, and *vice versa*, from the Irish to the British establishment, upon the removal of the regiments to which their late husbands belonged; and that great convenience would result to them from an abolition of the existing practice of issuing in every case the allowances to the said Widows from the establishment on which the corps concerned may happen to be serving at the time of payment, which representation we have taken into our most serious consideration, and being desirous of contributing as far as possible to the comfort and accommodation of the individuals concerned, by enabling each Widow to receive the pension from the establishment of that country in which she shall reside, without being put to any unnecessary expence, our will and pleasure is, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that the following arrangement do take place in the United Kingdom from and after the date of this Warrant, viz.

1st. That each Widow residing in Great-Britain be paid by the Paymaster-General, and every Widow residing in Ireland be paid under the direction of the government of that country, without regard to the establishment upon which the regiment to which her husband belonged may be.—2dly, That when an Officer dies, whose Widow may be entitled to the Pension, the application for placing her upon the Pension List, together with the documents required to substantiate the claim

shall be transmitted to the War-Office in London, or to the War-Office in Dublin Castle, according as the regiment may be upon the British or the Irish Establishment; and if the title of the Widow to the Bounty be sufficiently authenticated, she is then to be placed upon the List of that country in which the regiment may be; and if not resident in that part of the United Kingdom in which her Pension would fall to be issued, a notification of her claim, when established as aforesaid, and of her actual place of abode, shall be made to the government of Great-Britain or Ireland, as the case may be, in order to her being paid as directed in article 1st of this warrant.—3dly. In cases in which a Widow after having been placed upon the Pension List, and having received a portion of her pension, shall be desirous of changing her residence from Great-Britain to Ireland, or *vice versa*, two months previous notice shall be given by such Widow, to the War-Office of the country in which she is then resident, of her intended removal, and a notification shall then be made by that Office to the War-Office in the other country, in order that the Widow may receive the Pension in Great-Britain or in Ireland, from the termination of the then current four months in which such notice shall have been received. 4thly. No fee or deduction whatever is to be made from the Pension of any Widow, either in Great-Britain or Ireland, upon her being transferred from one to the other establishment, in consequence of this arrangement. And for so doing, this shall be as well to the Paymaster-General of our Forces, as to all others whom it doth or may concern, a sufficient warrant, authority, or direction.—Given at our Court at Carlton-House, this 25th day of September, 1812, in the 52d year of His Majesty's reign.—By His Royal Highness's command, PALMERSTON.

MEMORANDUM.—Any Widow residing in Great-Britain, whose Pension is now issued in Ireland, should notify her place of residence to the War-Office in Dublin, in order that official directions may be given for the payment of her pension in Great-Britain. In like manner any Widow residing in Ireland, whose Pension is now issued in Great-Britain, should make a similar report, to the War-Office in London, when instructions will be given for the payment of her Pension in Ireland. If a Widow should afterwards change her place of residence, she is to give timely notice of her intention, in the mode pointed out in the above Warrant.

Barrack-Office, Nov. 1812.—SIR, Experiments having been made to ascertain the quantity of coals necessary to be issued to school-rooms in Barracks, I am directed by the Commissioner for the Affairs of Barracks to inform you, that one room's allowance of coals, according to the King's Warrant, may be issued to schools held in Barrack-rooms, originally constructed for eight or twelve men; but when the school is held in a room which is constructed for a greater number of men, four bushels and a half per week may be issued. In Barracks where wood is used, the school-room will also be entitled to an issue for lighting the fire. As the schools are to be kept open in the day time only, candles will not be necessary.

(Signed) FRED. MACKENZIE, Sec.

To —— Barrack-Master, at ——.

GAZETTES,—

Military Dispatches,—Promotions, &c. in the Army.

(Regularly continued from page 97.)

The LONDON GAZETTE.---*Published by Authority.*

From SATURDAY, *Feb.* 27, *to* TUESDAY, *March* 2, 1813.

War-Office, March 1, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has been pleased to approve of the 92d Regiment bearing upon its colours and appointments (in addition to any other badges or devices which have heretofore been granted) the words "*Bergen-op-Zee*" and "*Mandara*," in consequence of the distinguished gallantry displayed by that regiment on the 2d of October 1799, at Bergen-op-Zee, and also in the memorable battle of the 13th March 1801, when leading the left column of the army in its advance from Mandara.

War-Office, March 2, 1813.

2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—William Woodman, Gent. to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Smith, placed upon half-pay. Commission dated February 25, 1813.

3d do.—Ensign E. Inglis, from the 63d Foot to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Fox, promoted. Dated as above.

6th do.—Assistant-Surgeon George Purdon, from the 9th Light Dragoons, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Sibbald, appointed on the Staff. Dated as above.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—Cornet J. H. Slade to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Avarne, who retires. Dated as above.

3d do.—Cornet W. B. Stapleton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hunter, promoted. Dated as above.

4th do.—Cornet A. J. Byrom to be Lieutenant, vice Holmes, deceased. Dated as above.—Robert Burrowes, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Byrom. Dated as above.

9th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Lukis, from the 85th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Purdon, appointed to the 6th Dragoon Guards. Dated as above.

17th do.—Captain John Atkins, from the 19th Light Dragoons, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Brown, who exchanges. Dated as above.—Ensign Thomas Hurring, from the 16th Foot, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Enderby, promoted in the 22d Light Dragoons. Dated as above.

18th do.—Robert Coote, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Hesse, promoted. Dated as above.

19th do.—Captain William Brown, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Atkins, who exchanges. Dated as above.

25th do.—Hospital-Mate Samuel Barry to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Daking, deceased. Dated as above.

3d Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant J. Taylor to be Captain of a Company, vice L'Estrange, dismissed the service. Dated February 25, 1813.—Ensign J. S. Hughes to be Lieutenant, vice Taylor. Dated as above.

4th do.—Ensign E. Boulby to be Lieutenant, vice Craster, deceased. Dated as above.—Volunteer . . . . . Buchanan to be Ensign, vice Boulby. Dated as above.

8th do.—Luke Vipont, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Price, promoted. Dated as above.

21st do.—Lieutenant D. Mackay to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Campbell, removed from the service. Dated as above.

To be First Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenant Robert Brown, vice Goff, cashiered. Dated February 24, 1813. Second Lieutenant John Doig, vice Mackay. Dated February 25, 1813.

To be Second Lieutenants.

John Dunbar Moodie, Gent. vice Brown. Dated February 24, 1813.—David Rankine, Gent. vice Doig. Dated February 25, 1813.

To be Quarter-Master.

Serjeant-Major John Wilkie, vice Sutherland, deceased. Dated as above.

24th do.—Ensign William D'Acre to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Fraser, promoted in the 1st Ceylon Regiment. Dated as above.—Benjamin Everard, Gent. to be Ensign, vice D'Acre. Dated as above.

26th do.—Charles King, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hamilton, promoted in the 101st Foot. Dated as above.

27th do.—Ensign J. R. Drew to be Lieutenant, vice Leacroft, deceased. Dated as above.—Volunteer Richard Clunes, from the 50th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Drew. Dated as above.

34th do.—Serjeant-Major Sampson Pickett to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Jones, who resigns. Dated as above.

40th do.—George Hibbert, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Malone, promoted. Dated as above.

42d do.—Lieutenant Alexander Wishart, from the 55th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Sinclair, who exchanges. Dated as above.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

43d do.—Ensign Thomas Beckham, vice Ridout, dead of his wounds. Dated February 23, 1813.—Ensign N. Cundy, vice Mayne, deceased. Dated February 24, 1813.—Ensign the Honourable Charles Monck, vice Pollock, promoted. Dated February 25, 1813.

To be Ensigns.

Richard Fowler, Gent. by purchase, vice Grubb, promoted. Dated February 22, 1813.—Volunteer Edward Rowley Hill, vice Beckham. Dated February 23, 1813.—William Allan, Gent. vice Cundy. Dated February 24, 1813.—Richard James Shaw, Gent. vice Monck. Dated February 25, 1813.

44th do.—Volunteer Benjamin Whitney, from the 43d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Christie, deceased. Dated February 25, 1813.

48th do.—Lieutenant Edward Charles Close to be Adjutant, vice Steele, who resigns the Adjutantcy only. Dated as above.

50th do.—Surgeon John Carter, from the 85th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Williams, who exchanges. Dated as above.

52d do.—Ensign G. Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice Coates, deceased. Dated as above.—Josiah Eyles Deere, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Campbell. Dated as above.

55th do.—Lieutenant Neil Sinclair, from the 42d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Wishart, who exchanges. Dated as above.

57th do.—Ensign K. Waller to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Cairncross, who resigns. Dated as above.—Volunteer Hugh M'Kenzie to be Ensign, vice Waller. Dated as above.

58th do.—Lieutenant William Davenport to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Donnellan, who retires. Dated as above.

61st do.—Serjeant-Major George Tyrrell to be Quarter-Master, vice Fortune, deceased. Dated as above.

68th do.—John Lewis White, Esq. to be Paymaster, vice Wood, deceased. Dated as above.

77th do.—Volunteer . . . . . Austen to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hughes, whose appointment has not taken place. Dated as above.

79th do.—Ensign E. Kennedy to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice M'Ra, promoted in the 27th Foot. Dated as above.

To be Ensigns.

Serjeant John Noyor, from the Coldstream Guards, vice Archer, deceased. Dated Feb 24, 1813.—Volunteer John M'Phee, vice Kennedy. Dated Feb. 25, 1813.

To be Quarter-Master.

Quarter-Master-Serjeant Archibald Sinclair, vice Hamilton, dec. Dated as above.

83d do.—Volunteer P. Nugent, to be Ensign, vice Macken, dec. Dated as above.

84th do.—Ensign M. Thackwray to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Prendergast, promoted. Dated as above.

85th do.—Surgeon Rees Williams, from the 50th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Carter, who exchanges. Dated as above.—Assistant-Surgeon William Griffin, from the 30th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Lukis, appointed to the 9th Light Dragoons. Dated as above.

92d do.—Lieutenant Samuel Bevan to be Captain of a Company, vice Hill, dec. Dated November 26, 1812.—Ensign G. Gordon to be Lieutenant, vice Bevan. Dated February 25, 1813.—Serjeant . . . . . Turner, from the 3d Foot Guards, to be Ensign, vice Gordon. Dated as above.

95th do.—Second Lieutenant J. H. Kirkley to be First Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Baldock, who resigns. Dated as above.

To be Second Lieutenants.

George Drummond, Gent. by purchase, vice Fitzmaurice, promoted. Dated February 25, 1813.—Charles Rochfort, Gent. vice Kirkley. Dated Feb. 26, 1813.

97th do.—Lieutenant Alexander Walker to be Adjutant, vice De Courcy, promoted. Dated February 25, 1813.

5th West India Regiment—Ensign Edward Codd, from the 62d Foot to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Sutherland, appointed to the 4th Royal Veteran Battalion. Dated as above.

6th Royal Veteran Battalion—Lieutenant Donald Cameron, from the half-pay of a Provincial Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Taylor, whose appointment has not taken place. Dated as above.

BREVET.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Arbuthnot to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and to serve as such in Portugal, under Lieutenant-General Sir William Carr Beresford, vice Brown, appointed to the 45th Foot. Dated as above.—Brevet-Major John Austin, of the 58th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Dated as above.—Captain John Prior, from the 39th Foot, to be Major in the Army, and to serve as such in Portugal, under Lieutenant-General Sir William Carr Beresford, vice Arbuthnot. Dated as above.

STAFF.

Colonel Henry Davis, of Meuron's Regiment, to be Adjutant-General to the Forces serving in Sicily, vice Major-General Campbell. Dated February 19, 1813.—Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General E. C. Robinson to be an Assistant-Commissary-General to the Forces. Dated January 26, 1813.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Staff-Surgeon A. Menzies, M. D. to be Physician to the Forces. Dated February 25, 1813.

To be Surgeons to the Forces.

Surgeon Jacob Bath, from the 1st Ceylon Regiment. Dated as above.—Surgeon Henry Robertson, from the Portuguese Service. Dated as above.

The King's German Legion.

1st Battalion of the Line—Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Gottlieb Wetzig to be Surgeon, vice Kessler, appointed to the Veteran Battalion. Dated February 12, 1813.

Veteran Battalion—Surgeon George Kessler, from the 1st Battalion of the Line of the King's German Legion, to be Surgeon. Dated February 11, 1813.—Assistant-Surgeon Frederick Hartzig, from the 1st Battalion of the Line of the King's German Legion, to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated February 12, 1813.

The Duke of York's Greek Light Infantry Regiment.—To be Ensigns.

Quarter-Master-Serjeant . . . . . Sansonetti. Dated February 25, 1813.—George Newsom, Gent. vice Liberopulo, who resigns. Dated February 26, 1813.

MEMORANDUM.

Brevet-Colonel Maxwell, Major of the 7th Dragoon Guards, who was superseded, as stated in the Gazette of the 12th ultimo, is reinstated in his rank.—The appointment of . . . . . Schulze, Gent. to be Cornet in the 2d Light Dragoons of the King's German Legion, as stated in the Gazette of the 16th ultimo, has not taken place.

Northumberland Regiment of Militia—Cuthbert Shafte, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated February 12, 1813.

Northern Regiment of Local Militia—Captain Henry Howey to be Major, vice Hughes, resigned. Dated March 1, 1809.—Lieutenant John Nicholson to be Captain, vice Bell, resigned. Dated September 5, 1810.—Lieutenant William Lowrey to be ditto, vice Sanderson, resigned. Dated as above.—Lieutenant William Andrews to be ditto, vice Bell, resigned. Dated October 28, 1812.—Lieutenant John Smith to be ditto, vice Hogg, resigned. Dated as above.—Lieutenant Nicholas Weatherly to be ditto, vice Kifsopp, resigned. Dated as above.—Lieutenant Thomas Smith to be ditto, vice Harbottle, resigned. Dated January 20, 1813.—Lieutenant John Trotter Brockett to be ditto, vice Rowland, resigned. Dated as above.—Ensign John Anderson to be Lieutenant, vice Nicholson, promoted. Dated September 5, 1810.—Richard Wallace Wood, Gent. to be ditto, vice Gregson, resigned. Dated November 22, 1811.—Nathaniel Dodds, Gent. to be ditto, vice Reed, resigned. Dated as above.—Ensign Thomas Henderson, to be ditto, vice Anderson, promoted. Dated October 28, 1812.—Ensign Christopher Howey to be ditto, vice Smith, promoted. Dated as above.—Ensign Edward Henderson to be ditto, vice Weatherly, promoted. Dated as

above.—Ensign Joseph Green to be ditto, vice Fraser, resigned. Dated January 20, 1813.—William Forrester Cocharane, Gent. to be ditto, vice Brown, resigned. Dated as above.—Abraham Dawson, Gent. to be ditto, vice Smith, promoted. Dated as above.—James Landles, Gent. to be ditto, vice Brockett, promoted. Dated as above.—William Thompson, Gent. to be ditto, vice Bell, resigned. Dated as above.—Thomas Smith, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Atkinson, resigned. Dated as above.—Thomas White, Gent. to be ditto, vice Smith, promoted. Dated January 29, 1813.—Henry James Ellis, Gent. to be Adjutant, vice James, deceased. Dated June 18, 1811.

Southern Regiment—Adam Atkinson, jun. to be Captain. Dated February 8, 1813.—Stephen Reed, Esq. to be Captain. Dated as above.—Ogle Wallis, Esq. to be Captain. Dated as above.—Thomas Finley, Esq. to be Captain. Dated February 13, 1813.—George Frederick Manners, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated January 29, 1813.—John Lowes, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated February 8, 1813.—Nicholas Lowes, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated as above.—John Machell, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated as above.—William Falconar, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated January 29, 1813.

North Hants Militia—Ensign William Viney to be Lieutenant, vice Williams, resigned. Dated February 10, 1813.

Winchester Battalion of Volunteers—Lieutenant William Cave to be Captain, vice Blake, resigned. Dated January 21, 1813.—Ensign Henry Wells to be Lieutenant, vice Cave, promoted. Dated as above.—Ensign William Barns to be Lieutenant, vice Knight, resigned. Dated as above.

Fordingbridge Yeomanry Cavalry—Joseph May, Esq. to be Captain Commandant, vice Hulse, resigned. Dated February 1, 1813.—Edward Taylor, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice May, promoted. Dated as above.

2d Regiment of Royal Surry Militia—Charles Duncumbe Warner, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Warner, resigned. Dated January 25, 1813.

Canterbury Volunteers—John Lushington, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated February 8, 1813.

Bedford Regiment of Militia—Adjutant William Hardgrove to be Captain, by Brevet. Dated October 15, 1812.

Linlithgowshire Regiment of Local Militia—Captain Thomas Liston to be Quarter-Master, vice Salmond, resigned. Dated July 10, 1812.

Fife Militia—Ensign James Ray to be Lieutenant, vice Stuart Lindsay, deceased. Dated January 23, 1813.

1st Fife Local Militia—Lieutenant-Colonel George Aitken to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, vice Wemyss, resigned. Dated January 23, 1813.

38th or Ayrshire Militia—Robert M'Kean, jun. Gent. to be Ensign, vice Smith, resigned. Dated February 7, 1813.

The LONDON GAZETTE.—*Published by Authority.*

From TUESDAY, *March* 2, *to* SATURDAY, *March* 6, 1813.

Downing-Street, March 3, 1813.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, were this day received by the Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart. Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in North America.

Head-Quarters, Chambly, November 21, 1812.—MY LORD, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that the efforts of the enemy at Sackett's Harbour, on Lake Ontario, enabled them to send out, on the 16th instant, seven sail of armed vessels, manned by the crew of one of the American frigates, and commanded by some of their naval officers, having on board a considerable detachment of troops for the purpose of carrying the Port of Kingston by surprise, and of destroying His Majesty's ship Royal George, then lying there.

I have much satisfaction in reporting to your Lordship, that the vigilance and military skill of Colonel Vincent, who is in command at Kingston, frustrated their designs, and after many hours of ineffectual cannonade, the American flotilla hauled off, and on the following day returned into port: I have also the honour to report to your Lordship, that, having received information of the advance of the enemy with their whole force of regulars and militia encamped at Plattsburgh, from that

place to the village at Champlain, about six miles from the province line, with the avowed purpose of penetrating into this frontier, I directed the brigade of troops at Montreal, consisting of two companies of the royals, seven companies of the 8th or King's, four companies of the Montreal volunteer militia, and the 5th battalion of the embodied Canadian militia, with one troop of volunteer cavalry, and a brigade of light artillery, the whole under the command of Colonel Baynes, to cross the St. Lawrence and advance to the support of Major-General De Rottenburgh, whose front was threatened by this movement of the enemy; the troops crossed with uncommon expedition on the evening of Thursday last, the 19th instant, and reached La Praire that night.

I am happy to inform your Lordship, that, immediately upon the alarm being given that the enemy were advancing, the sedentary militia flocked in from all quarters with a zeal and alacrity which I cannot too much praise, and which assures me that I shall derive essential assistance from them when the occasion shall require it.

The enemy, since the advance to Champlain, have made several reconnoisances beyond the lines into the province; one in particular, on the night of the 19th, with a detachment of cavalry, and a body of about one thousand of their regular infantry, the whole under the command of Lieut.-Col. Pike, who is esteemed in the United States an able officer, but falling in unexpectedly with a small party of Voyageurs and Indians, one of our advanced picquets, by whom they were fired upon, they were thrown into the greatest confusion, and commenced a fire upon each other, which was attended with a loss of about fifty of their men in killed and wounded, when they dispersed. Our picquet made good their retreat unmolested, and without a man being hurt; by several deserters who have since come in to us, and some of whom were of the reconnoitring party, we have ascertained their loss, and that but a small proportion of the militia accompanied them that night to the lines; the others having wavered respecting advancing beyond them.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

Head-Quarters, La Praire, November 28, 1812.—My Lord, Since my last report to your Lordship from Chambly, the vigour of the enemy's operations against Lower Canada has gradually declined, and terminated on the 22d, at noon, in a complete retreat, which was effected in two divisions on that and the following day, upon Plattsburgh, Burlington, and Albany; at which places, I am informed, they propose to take up their winter-quarters.

I beg leave to transmit to your Lordship copies of the General Orders I have issued to the militia of Lower Canada upon this occasion, as I cannot more properly bring their active loyalty and their desire to maintain the rights of their Sovereign before your Lordship, for the consideration of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c. GEORGE PREVOST.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, La Praire, Nov. 26, 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief and Commander of the Forces, cannot dispense with the services of the detachments of sedentary militia, which have come forward to join their brethren in arms, without paying a just tribute to the animated zeal and spirited loyalty which have been so universally displayed on this occasion.

His Excellency has witnessed with the highest satisfaction the enthusiasm and ardent courage with which all classes of His Majesty's subjects have eagerly pressed forward to rescue their happy soil from the pollution of threatened invasion, zealous to sacrifice their lives in defence of the rights and dignity of a revered and beloved Sovereign.

Such genuine pledges of loyalty are as honourable to the subject as they are gratifying to the Monarch; and, when combined with the tried valour and discipline of British troops, cannot fail of commanding that brilliant and glorious success, which has crowned His Majesty's arms in every quarter of the globe.

His Excellency, in the most assured confidence that none will fail at the first summons again to fly to arms to the defence of their country, should the temerity of the foe a second time threaten to disturb the peace of our frontiers, is pleased to order, that the detachments of sedentary militia be relieved from permanent service, and be permitted to return to the social enjoyment of their peaceful homes.

(Signed) EDW. BAYNES, Adj.-Gen.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, La Praire, Nov. 27, 1812.

G. O.—Major-General de Rottenburgh will be pleased to give the necessary orders respecting the winter-quarters to be occupied by the troops in the Montreal district.

G. O.—His Excellency the Commander of the Forces takes this opportunity of expressing to Lieutenant-Colonel de Salaberry his entire approbation of his conduct in the management of the advance, as well as the high sense he entertains of the alacrity with which the corps of voltigeurs, voyageurs, the battalions of embodied militia, Captain Platt's troop of light cavalry, and the Montreal battalion of volunteers and flank companies, and 2d and 3d battalions Montreal militia, repaired to their different posts to repel the threatened invasion; and which, had it taken place, His Excellency feels confident, from the tried valour and discipline of His Majesty's regular forces, and from the enthusiastic loyalty and courage of all classes of His Majesty's Canadian subjects, would have terminated in the defeat and disgrace of the enemy.

The extraordinary exertions which have been made on this occasion, and which thus call forth His Excellency's notice and commendation, cannot fail of producing the most happy consequences to the future tranquillity and prosperity of the country.

The General Orders of this day and those of the 26th instant to be entered in the General Orderly Books, and read at the head of all corps on parade

(Signed) EDW. BAYNES, Adj.-Gen.

Head-Quarters, Quebec, December 17, 1812.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, the copy of dispatches I have just received express from Major-General Sheaffe, commanding in Upper Canada, containing a report of another attack made by the enemy, on the 28th ultimo, upon the Niagara frontier, between the posts of Chippawa and Fort Erie, which I have the satisfaction of announcing to have been repulsed in a manner highly creditable to His Majesty's arms, and the militia employed upon this occasion, with trifling loss.

The enemy has suffered considerably in killed and wounded; and one captain (King) and thirty-eight men were taken prisoners.

The particulars of this affair are detailed in General Sheaffe's dispatches, and the report accompanying them from Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp, who, with the force under his orders, was more immediately engaged with the enemy, and to which I beg leave to refer your Lordship.

I have to lament that Lieutenant King, of the royal artillery, and Lieutenant Lamont, of the 49th regiment, have been wounded severely; the former fell into the hands of the enemy, but, I trust, will have been released.

I annex, for your Lordship's further information, a copy of the General Order which I have in consequence directed to be published to the army under my command.—I have the honour, &c. GEORGE PREVOST.

To the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

Chippawa, November 30, 1812.

Sir,—I have the honour of reporting to your Excellency, that very early in the morning on the 28th an attack was made on our batteries opposite Black Rock; they were wrested from us for a time by superior numbers, but Major Ormsby, of the 49th regiment, with a body of troops from Fort Erie, having formed a junction with Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp, who had moved up with great celerity from Chippawa with reinforcements; those of the enemy who had not retired to their own shore, amounting to nearly forty, were made prisoners, with Captain King, who had commanded in the attack.

On receiving information of the attack I went up, having previously ordered a movement of some troops, to strengthen those posts from which reinforcements had been detached to the right flank. On my arrival there I found the enemy in grea force, of which he seemed to make an ostentatious display, some on shore, some in boats, and, perhaps, with the hope of its giving effect to a summons which Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp had received to surrender Fort Erie. When I approached the ground opposite the Black Rock, several large bodies of the enemy were seen moving downwards; I suspected their intention to be, either to advance from the bottom of Squaw Island, in aid of a direct attack above it, in front of Black Rock, or that a design against this post, or some lower point, was in contemplation: I therefore caused some detachments that I had passed on the road to be halted opposite the foot of Squaw Island, and I remained there till night approached, when I set off for

this post. I continue here as being a central situation, in which I can quickly receive intelligence from either extremity of the line.

It appears, that in the affair of the 28th the loss on our part, (if not the early success of the enemy) was chiefly owing to its having been mistaken for friendly succour, coming from some neighbouring quarter. Captain Fitzgerald, of the 49th regiment, was employed to carry to Black Rock Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp's answer to the summons he received; he saw Brigadier-General Smyth, who desired him to survey his force; he counted fifty-six large boats with men in them, and there was a great number of troops on shore, in all he thought about five thousand; and he saw six scows with a field-piece in each, and horses, with every appurtenance for field movement.

I have not yet received Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp's official report, nor the return of the killed, wounded, and missing; I wait for them to dispatch an express. Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp deserves high commendation for the spirit and alacrity he displayed; and great credit is due to the officers and men who acted under his orders. It was unfortunate for the service that those valuable officers (Lieutenant King, of the royal artillery, and Lieutenant Lamont, of the 49th regiment,) were so early disabled, otherwise the most beneficial effects might have been expected from their exertions. (Signed) R. H. SHEAFFE,

(True copy.) Major-General Commanding, &c.

Noah Freer, Military Secretary.

To His Excellency Sir George Prevost, Bart. &c. &c.

Fort-George, December 4, 1812.

Sir,—Some circumstances rendering my presence here necessary, I came down yesterday from Chippawa. I have the honour of transmitting Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp's report of the operations of the 28th November, with a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, which I received yesterday evening. I also inclose sundry other documents, among them is a Proclamation by Brigadier-General Smith; its character is such as reflects the greatest discredit on those who could authorise its publication; it has not answered its purpose.

From the information in some of the accompanying papers, your Excellency will perceive that a want of mutual confidence existed between the General and his troops; this is confirmed by intelligence I received this morning from Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp, that Assistant-Surgeon Steele, who had been taken prisoner on the 28th, had returned, bringing the information that Brigadier-General Smyth had been forced to leave Buffalo, because he had declined moving his troops across the river. (Signed) R. H. SHEAFFE,

(True copy.) Major-General Commanding, &c.

Noah Freer, Military Secretary.

His Excellency Sir George Prevost, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

Frenchman's Creek, near Fort Erie, December 1, 1812.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that, on the morning of the 28th ultimo, between four and five o'clock, a firing was heard at Chippawa, on the right of the line under my command: I proceeded instantly in that direction, having given orders for Captain Kirby of the militia artillery, with a light six-pounder, Captain Saunders's detachment of the 41st regiment, and Captain Hamilton's company of the 2d Lincoln regiment, to march, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, to reinforce the right: on my arrival within six miles of Fort Erie, I overtook Major Hatt, of the 5th Lincoln regiment, with the militia under his command, intending to march to oppose the enemy, the 49th regiment, under the command of Lieutenant M'Intyre, having retreated to this position.

Major Ormsby informs me, that about two o'clock in the morning, the enemy, consisting of about four hundred men, many of which were sailors, effected a landing at the Red House, opposite the quarters of Lieutenant Lamont, 49th regiment, and succeeded in gaining possession of the batteries, after having been most gallantly and warmly opposed by Lieutenant King, of the royal artillery, commanding two field-pieces, and Lieutenant Lamont with a party, consisting of about thirty men only, the remainder of his detachment being stationed at the two batteries on his right: both these officers were severely wounded, the former taken prisoner; Captain Bostwick, commanding the Norfolk militia, stationed at the ferry, on hearing the report of musketry, immediately ordered the men under his command to form, and marched to the point of attack; after having exchanged a few rounds with the enemy, and finding he was of superior force, he retired. Lieutenant Bryson, of

the militia artillery, finding the enemy gaining possession of the batteries, and being unable to defend himself, against such a superior force, immediately spiked the twenty-four-pounder in the half-moon battery, prior to its falling into the hands of the enemy. The sentries at Fort Erie hearing a firing in the direction of the batteries, Major Ormsby marched at two o'clock, with the detachment of the 49th regiment, consisting of eighty men, to meet the enemy and to support the batteries; leaving Captain Whelan, according to directions I had before given in case of an attack, with the light company of the Newfoundland regiment, to defend that fortress: Major Ormsby advanced towards the batteries, by the back road, to support Lieutenant Lamont, but having met with Lieutenant Bryson, of the militia artillery, who informed him, that the enemy were in possession of the batteries, it being then dark, he changed his direction, and moved to the right along the front road, below the batteries, with a view of falling in with some part of Lieutenant Lamont's detachment, and likewise another party on the left, consisting of thirty-five men, stationed opposite to the end of Squaw Island, commanded by Lieutenant Bartley, but who it appears had moved from thence, early in the morning, to the left, where the enemy had likewise landed their troops, opposite to this place.

Lieutenant Bartley attacked the enemy, consisting of about two hundred and fifty men, and kept up a fire upon the boats for about fifteen or twenty minutes, when he observed a party coming towards him, which he took to be our militia; but finding them to be a party of the enemy, and a number of his men being killed, wounded, or missing, he retired, crossing Frenchman's Creek at the mill, a little above, where he joined Major Ormsby, having only sixteen or seventeen men left. Major Ormsby, whose detachment continued their march to Frenchman's Creek, was fired on from a house above the bridge by a party of the enemy, and having returned their fire with two or three rounds from his detachment, he succeeded in passing the bridge, although partly destroyed by the enemy. He here halted to ascertain the force opposed to him; but as it still continued very dark, he could neither see the enemy, nor discover his movement. He then proceeded about a mile further on the road downward where he was joined by Lieutenant M'Intyre, of the light infantry 41st regiment, and remained there until daylight, where I arrived, and immediately advanced with the whole of the force here, concentrated under Major Ormsby and Major Hatt, of the 5th Lincoln militia, having under his command the different companies of militia on this line, consisting of about three hundred men, towards this place, with a light six-pounder, where we took Captain King, of the United States infantry, and about thirty rank and file, prisoners. The enemy at this time were crossing the river with a considerable number of boats, having about thirty men in each, making towards the land. I ordered the six-pounder to open upon them, which was ably directed, by Bombardier Jackson, of the royal artillery, and acted with much execution. I formed the line on the bank, Major Ormsby and the 49th being on the right: after a few rounds from our musketry, the enemy retired to the American shore, behind Squaw Island, having sustained considerable loss. The Indian warriors under Major Givens having heard the report of our fire, immediately joined us; I then marched with the light company of the 41st to ascertain the number and position of the enemy in our front, in which movement I received the greatest assistance from Major Givens, and the Indians under his command; the enemy had dismounted the guns and left the batteries: I ordered the line to advance, and took up a position in their rear, waiting his further operations; I had been joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, and his detachment from Chippawa; Captain Whelan still continued in Fort Erie, and had not been attacked during the absence of Major Ormsby and his detachment; the enemy kept up a strong fire on our lines from their batteries, till one o'clock, when a flag of truce came over, to summons Fort Erie, and to demand the surrender of that post to the American army. A copy of General Smyth's letter accompanies this dispatch: I sent Captain Fitzgerald, of the 49th regiment, with my answer, which was, "that the troops under my command being sufficient to repulse any attack from the enemy, and having received reinforcements from below, I should not agree to his request." The six-pounder taken by the enemy in the morning, as likewise the three-pounders, were found without having sustained the least injury. Great credit is due to Captain Kirby and the artillery, for their exertions in getting up the guns on the batteries, which by the morning of the 30th we succeeded in, and have been ever since in expectation of an attack, but which the enemy do not think proper to make: to Captain Kerby, Lieutenants Bryson and Ball, of the militia artillery, and Bombardier Jackson, of the royal artillery, the greatest credit is due, as well as to Lieutenant-Colonel Nichol, Quarter-Master-General of militia, and Lieutenant Bernard, Acting Staff-

Adjutant: I have also derived the greatest assistance from Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, commanding the militia, Major Ormsby, commanding a detachment of the 49th regiment, and Major Hatt, of the 5th Lincoln militia, and all officers in command of corps and companies under my orders. The Norfolk militia, under Captain Bostwick, gave a strong proof of the valour which has uniformly distinguished the militia of this country when called into action. I must likewise mention the names of Captain Whelan, of the Newfoundland regiment, Captains Chambers and Saunders, of the 41st, Captain Fitzgerald, 49th, and Captain Hamilton, of the 2d Lincoln militia, who first apprised me of the enemy's movement.

I enclose a list of the killed, wounded, and missing. I have not been able to ascertain the loss of the enemy; but from the numbers left on the field, and the boats there were sunk, it must have been very great.

CECIL BISSHOPP, Lieut.-Colonel commanding.

(True copy.)—NOAH FREER, Military Secretary.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the following Corps of the Division of the Army serving in Upper Canada, under the Command of Major-General Sheaffe, in an Affair with the Enemy on the 21st and 28th November 1812.

21st November.

Royal Artillery—1 rank and file wounded.
49th Foot—12 rank and file killed.

28th November.

Royal Artillery—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, wounded.
49th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 22 rank and file, wounded; 3 drummers, 21 rank and file, missing.
Militia Artillery—1 serjeant wounded.
1st Regiment Norfolk Militia—1 serjeant killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 8 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.
2d Regiment Norfolk Militia—1 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded; 4 rank and file missing.
Total loss—14 rank and file (line), 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file (militia), killed; 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 24 rank and file (line), 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file (militia), wounded; 3 drummers, 21 rank and file (line), 11 rank and file (militia), missing.
General total—1 serjeant, 16 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 39 rank and file, wounded; 3 drummers, 32 rank and file, missing.

Officers wounded.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant King, severely, and taken prisoner.
49th Foot—Lieutenant Lamont, severely.
1st Norfolk Militia—Captain Bostwick, slightly; Lieutenant Ryerson, severely.

THOMAS EVANS, Major of Brigade.

By His Excellency's command, (Signed) EDW. BAYNES, Adj. Gen. N. A.
(True copy.)—NOAH FREER, Military Secretary.

Adjutant-General's-Office, Head-Quarters, Quebec, December 17, 1812.

GENERAL ORDER.

HIS Excellency the Commander of the Forces has great satisfaction in announcing to the troops under his command, that he has received a report from Major-General Sheaffe, communicating the detail of a partial action with the main body of the enemy's army, under the command of Brigadier-General Smyth, on the 28th of November, on the Niagara frontier, between Chippawa and Fort Eri, which terminated with distinguished honour to a very small division of the British army under Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp, who, in a most spirited and gallant manner, defeated and repulsed an invading enemy, so vain glorious in the great superiority of his force that he had with an ostentatious pretence of humanity, proposed the surrender of Fort Eri, to avoid an useless effusion of British blood, and which was instantly rejected by Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp, with the contempt it merited.

The enemy was gallantly opposed in landing, at two o'clock in the morning, by the parties under Lieutenant King of the royal artillery, and Lieutenants Bartly and Lamont, commanding detachments of thirty and thirty-five men each, of the 49th regiment. Lieutenant Bartly prevented for a considerable time, the landing of a force more than ten times his number, and did not relinquish the contest, until his party reduced to seventeen effective men, was threatened by a strong detachment of the enemy, who had landed on his flank; he made good his retreat, and joined Major Ormsby. Lieutenant King and Lieutenant Lamont resisted with spirit the advance of the enemy, until both those officers being severely wounded, and a number of their

men killed and wounded, they were under the necessity of giving way to an overwhelming force; the wounded officers fell into the enemy's hands.

Major-General Sheaffe expresses in the strongest terms, his entire approbation of the celerity and decision evinced by Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp, who moved with reinforcements from Chippawa, and met Major Ormsby, who had marched with the detachment of the 49th regiment from Fort Eri, and also detachments of the 41st regiment and of militia, under Lieutenant-Colonel Clark and Major Hatt. At daybreak this force advanced to meet the enemy, and made prisoners a captain and thirty-eight men of the enemy's artillery, and recovered the guns which had fallen into their hands, and remounted them on the batteries. This force formed to receive the threatened attack, but the enemy being much galled by the musketry, and suffering considerably from a six-pounder, most ably served by Bombardier Jackson of the royal artillery, turned their boats to their own shore, after a vain display for several hours of their numerous armament. From the numbers left on the field, and the boats that were sunk, the enemy's loss must have been very great.

A heavy cannonade was kept up from all the enemy's batteries during the day, but with little effect.

His Excellency cannot express in sufficiently strong terms, his approbation of the steady discipline, and intrepid firmness, displayed by the troops on this occasion, who, undaunted by the superior force of the enemy in numbers, have evinced a brilliant and glorious example of the preeminence of British discipline. Major-General Sheaffe reports the assistance rendered by Major Ormsby and the officers of the 49th regiment, and 41st regiment, and the light infantry company of the royal Newfoundland regiment, under Captain Whelan, and of the militia under Lieutenant-Colonel Clark and Major Hatt, and Captain Kirby of the artillery, and of the Indian warriors under Major Givens, as having been gallantly and judiciously displayed, reflecting the highest honour on every individual engaged.

EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen. N. A.

Office of Ordnance, March 5, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has been pleased to direct, that the Corps of Royal Military Artificers and Labourers shall hereafter be called the Corps of Royal Sappers and Miners.

1st Regiment of Ayrshire Local Militia—William Neill, Esq. to be Major, vice Fullarton, promoted. Dated January 23, 1813.—Richard Reid, Esq. to be Captain, vice Jamieson resigned. Dated as above.—Ensign Alexander Reid, from the late 3d Regiment of Ayrshire Local Militia, to be Lieutenant, vice Fergusson, resigned. Dated as above.—Ensign Thomas Findlay, from the late 3d Regiment of Ayrshire Local Militia, to be ditto, vice M'Lean, resigned. Dated January 25, 1813.—Alexander Aird, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Blair, dismissed. Dated January 23, 1813.—Gavin Caldwell, Gent. to be ditto, vice Boyle, resigned. Dated January 25, 1813.—James Millar, Gent. to be ditto, vice Girvan, resigned. Dated as above.—Robert Park, Gent. to be ditto, vice Niven, resigned. Dated January 27, 1813.—James M'Ilwraith, Gent. to be ditto, vice M'Murray, resigned. Dated January 28, 1813.—John Blackwood, Gent. to be ditto, vice Williamson resigned. Dated January 29, 1813.

2d Regiment—Ensign John Duncan to be Lieutenant, vice Stewart, resigned. Dated January 23, 1813.—Ensign John Barclay to be ditto, vice Smith, appointed to the Line. Dated January 25, 1813.—James Ross, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Duncan, promoted. Dated January 23, 1813.—John Findlayson, Gent. to be ditto, vice Barclay, promoted. Dated January 25, 1813.

Rifle Battalion—Second Lieutenant John M'Clymont to be first Lieutenant, vice Murdock, promoted. Dated January 23, 1813.—Second Lieutenant William Dunlop to be First Lieutenant, vice Steel, resigned. Dated January 25, 1813.—William Brown, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice M'Clymont, promoted. Dated January 23, 1813.—William Ewart, jun. Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Dunlop, promoted. Dated January 25, 1813.

North Regiment of Salop Local Militia—John Groom, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Lloyd, promoted. Dated Feburary 2, 1813.—Thomas Drury, Gent. to be Surgeon, vice Kent, deceased. Dated as above.

Centre Regiment—William Jeffreys, Esq. to be Captain, vice Walford, resigned. Dated February 2, 1813.

Wrekin Regiment—Ralph Harvey Leeke, Esq. to be Captain, vice Tranter, deceased. Dated February 2, 1813.—William Moseley, Esq. to be ditto, vice Larpent,

resigned. Dated as above.—George Phillips, Esq. to be ditto, vice Anstice, resigned. Dated as above.—George Pritchard, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Lanley, resigned. Dated February 2, 1813.

West Regiment—Thomas Latham, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Whitmore, promoted. Dated February 2, 1813.—John Bowen, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.

3d, or Northern Regiment of Oxford Local Militia—George Bourne, Gent. to be Quarter-Master, vice Chew, resigned. Dated December 18, 1812.

2d, or Southern Regiment—William Chipp, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated January 12, 1813.

Royal Carmarthen Regiment of Militia—John Hawkins, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Kane, resigned. Dated February 19, 1813.

The LONDON GAZETTE.---*Published by Authority.*

From SATURDAY, *March* 6, *to* TUESDAY, *March* 9, 1813.

War-Office, March 9, 1813.

1st Regiment of Life Guards—William Stewart Richardson, Gent. to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, without purchase. Commission Dated February 23, 1813.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Lieutenant J. Gee, from the 7th Foot, to be Cornet, vice Magennis, who exchanges. Dated March 4, 1813.

2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant William Rogers to be Captain of a Troop, vice Pepper, deceased. Dated as above.—Cornet W. R. Soulsby to be Lieutenant, vice Rogers. Dated as above.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—Maurice Ceeby Trevillian, Gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Slade, promoted. Dated as above.

3d do.—James Arnold, Gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Adams, who resigns. Dated as above.

9th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Morland, from the 50th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Chabot, who exchanges. Dated as above.

19th do.—Lieutenant George A. Moultrie to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Torrens, promoted in the 1st West India Regiment. Dated as above.

23d do.—Cornet John Lewis to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Martin, promoted. Dated as above.

1st Regiment of Foot Guards—Cornet J. O. Honyman, from the 2d Dragoons, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fielde, who retires. Dated as above.

3d do.—William James, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Burrowes, promoted. Dated as above.

1st Regiment of Foot—Mark Lindus Daniel, Esq. to be Paymaster, vice Robertson, deceased. Dated as above.

7th do.—Cornet H. A. Magennis, from the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Gee, who exchanges. Dated March 4, 1813.

9th Regiment of Foot—Hospital-Mate John W. Watson to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hanly, deceased. Dated as above.

21st do.—Sir William Crosbie to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Watts, promoted. Dated as above.

28th do.—Ensign John Clark to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Campbell, who resigns. Dated as above.—. . . . . Greville, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Clark. Dated as above.

To be Assistant-Surgeons.

41st do.—Assistant-Surgeon William Pardy, from the North Mayo Militia. Dated as above.—Hospital-Mate John Kennedy. Dated as above.

50th do.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Chabot, from the 9th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Morland, who exchanges. Dated as above.

56th do.—Hospital-Mate William Bell, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Parke, appointed to the 39th Foot. Dated as above.

60th do.—Lieutenant A. A. Wood, from the 63d Foot, to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Hames, who retires. Dated as above.—Hospital-Mate Charles Dealey to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Spry, appointed to the 96th Foot. Dated as above.

61st do.—Ensign Christopher Kellett to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Garner, who retires. Dated as above.

63d do.—Ensign Charles Perceval to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wood, promoted in the 60th Foot. Dated as above.—Walter Long, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice M'Carthy, promoted. Dated as above.

64th do.—Hospital-Mate William Austen to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Keane, promoted in the 1st West India Regiment. Dated as above.

67th do.—Lieutenant Thomas Moyle to be Captain of a Company, vice Morris, deceased. Dated as above.

72d do.—Lieutenant W. B. Saunderson, from the 44th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Weir, who retires. Dated as above.

78th do.—Ensign John Mitchell to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Creighton, appointed to the 41st Foot. Dated as above.—Frederick Fraser, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Mitchell. Dated as above.

85th do.—Ensign Henry John French, from the 90th Foot, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Veitch, appointed to the 48th Foot. Dated January 25, 1813.

87th do.—Alexander Irwin, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Macloghlin, who retires. Dated March 4, 1813.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.

90th do.—John Bayley, Gent. vice French, appointed to the 85th Foot. Dated March 3, 1813.—Alexander Stuart, Gent. vice King, who resigns. Dated March 4, 1813.

92d Regiment of Foot—First Lieutenant A. Ferrier, from the 21st Foot, to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Lord Berridale, who retires. Dated as above.

96th do.—Ensign John Cusine to be Lieutenant, vice Graham, deceased. Dated as above.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.

Conyngham Foster O'Brien, Gent. vice Cusine. Dated as above.—Richard Hawkey, Gent. vice Ford, promoted. Dated March 5, 1813.

To be Assistant-Surgeon.

Assistant-Surgeon J. C. Spry, from the 60th Foot, vice Hanly, deceased. Dated March 4, 1813.

103d do.—Ensign R. B. Edyvean, from the 62d Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Dated as above.

104th do.—Ensign Shapland Graves to be Lieutenant, vice Miller, deceased. Dated as above.—Henry Maxwell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Graves. Dated as above.

1st West India Regiment—Captain R. Torrens, from the 19th Light Dragoons, to be Major, by purchase, vice Magrath, who retires. Dated as above.—Ensign Daniel Cratty to be Lieutenant, vice Macleod, deceased. Dated as above.—James Delamel, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Cratty. Dated as above.

2d do.—Ensign John Robertson to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Dated as above.—John William Cairnes, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Robertson. Dated as above.

3d do.—Ensign William Kirkby to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Dated as above.—Samuel Hill, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Kirkby. Dated as above.

4th do.—Ensign William Sherlock to be Lieutenant, vice Pierse, killed. Dated as above.—John Tod, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Sherlock. Dated as above.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

5th do.—Ensign William Robertson, vice Turkey, deceased. Dated March 3, 1813. —Ensign John Nelson. Dated March 4, 1813.

To be Ensigns.

Arthur G. Lewis, Gent. vice Robertson. Dated March 3, 1813.—William Roxby Humble, Gent. vice Nelson. Dated March 4, 1813.

To be Lieutenants.

6th do.—Ensign Thomas Stewart, vice Burke, deceased. Dated March 3, 1813.—Ensign J. Cowling, vice Woodyear, deceased. Dated March 4, 1813.

To be Ensigns.

James Lewis, Gent. vice Stewart. Dated March 3, 1813.—Daniel Bateman, Gent. vice Cowling. Dated March 4, 1813.

2d Royal Veteran Battalion—Captain James Eccles, from the Canadian Fencibles, to be Captain of a Company (with temporary rank), vice Cockell, deceased. Dated February 11, 1813.

6th do.—Quarter-Master-Serjeant Shockledge, from the 9th Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Ensign, vice Scolley, placed upon the Retired List. Dated March 4, 1813.

7th do.—Serjeant John M'Koy, from the Cork Recruiting-District, to be Ensign, vice Sinclair, deceased. Dated as above.

Canadian Fencible Infantry—Lieutenant Mathew Latham, from the 3d Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Eccles, appointed to the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion. Dated February 11, 1813.

BREVET.

Captain R. H. Tolson, of the 36th Foot, to be Major in the Army. Dated January 1, 1812.

STAFF.

Lieutenant Richard Fletcher, from the 18th Foot, to be Adjutant of a Recruiting District, vice Perry, appointed Paymaster of the 25th Light Dragoons. Dated March 4, 1813.

To be Deputy Commissaries-General to the Forces.

Assistant-Commissary-General Wm. Grieve. Dated February 3, 1813.

Assistant-Commissary-General Charles Pratt. Dated as above.

To be an Assistant-Commissary to the Forces.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General J. J. Moore, Dated February 3, 1813.

To be Deputy Assistant-Commissaries-General to the Forces.

John Cleaveland Green, Gent. Dated January 27, 1813.—George Yeoland, Gent. Dated February 3, 1813.—J. H. Edwards, Gent. Dated as above.—William Standridge, Gent. Dated as above.—Duncan M'Nab, Gent. Dated as above.—G. T. W. B. Boyes, Gent. Dated as above.—J. J. Schmitter, Gent. Dated as above.—W. Armstrong, Gent. Dated as above.—J. L. Shelton, Gent. Dated as above.—W. Cundell, Gent. Dated as above.—W. C. Richardson, Gent. Dated as above.—F. L. Chiaranda, Gent. Dated as above.—L. Nanny, Gent. Dated as above.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Assistant-Surgeon William Bamfield, from the 58th Foot, to be Regimental Surgeon for a particular service in the Mediterranean. Dated January 21, 1813. Temporary Hospital-Mate Jacob Leiblin to be Hospital-Mate for General Service, vice Hunerbein, deceased. Dated March 4, 1813.

The King's German Legion.

2d Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Captain Werner Baron Bussche to be Major, vice A. F. Bussche, who retires. Dated March 1, 1813.—Captain and Brigade-Major Lewis Baron Bock to be Captain of a Troop, vice Bussche. Dated as above.—Cornet . . . . . . Trefurt to be Lieutenant, vice Schneering, appointed to the Veteran Battalion. Dated Feb. 18, 1813.—M. Prendergast, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Trefurt. Dated Feb. 22, 1813.

1st Battalion of the Line—Captain George Coulon, from the 8th Battalion of the Line, to be Major, vice Beck, promoted in the 5th Battalion of the Line. Dated Feb. 17, 1813.—Lieutenant Charles Baron Holle to be Captain of a Company, vice Marschalk, appointed to the Veteran Battalion. Dated Feb. 19, 1813.—Ensign B. Fellowes to be Lieutenant, vice Tatter, appointed to the Veteran Battalion. Dated Feb. 21, 1813.

2d do.—Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Baron Bussche, from the 5th Battalion of the Line, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Belleville, appointed to the Veteran Battalion. Dated Feb. 16, 1813.—Captain George Müller to be Major, vice Würmb, killed in action. Dated Feb. 18, 1813.—Lieutenant Charles Beurmann to be Captain of a Company, vice Müller. Dated as above.—Ensign A. Kessler to be Lieutenant, vice Beurmann. Dated Feb. 19, 1813.

3d do.—Frederick Storren, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Laffert, promoted. Dated Feb. 18, 1813.

4th do.—Ensign Lewis de la Fargue to be Lieutenant, vice Kronenfeldt, promoted on the Staff. Dated Feb. 20, 1813.

5th do.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. Baron Beck, from the 1st Battalion of the Line, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Busscht, appointed to the 2d Battalion of the Line. Dated Feb. 17, 1813.—Lieutenant T. Gallenberg, from the Depôt Company, to be Lieutenant, vice Weyhe, appointed to the Veteran Battalion. Dated as above.

7th do.—Captain Charles Pringle, from the Depôt Company, to be Captain of a Company, vice Ebell, appointed to the Veteran Battalion. Dated as above.

8th do.—Captain and Brigade-Major Augustus Baron Wense to be Captain of a Company, vice Coulon, promoted in the 1st Battalion of the Line. Dated Feb. 18, 1813.

Veteran Battalion—Ensign Frederick Küster, from the Depôt Company, to be Ensign. Dated Feb. 17, 1813.

STAFF.

Lieutenant Ernest Kronenfeldt, from the 4th Battalion of the Line, to be Brigade Major, with the rank of Captain, vice Wense, appointed to the 8th Battalion of the Line. Dated Feb. 20, 1813.

MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned Officers are superseded, being absent without leave.

Assistant-Surgeon Meade, of the 60th Foot.—Lieutenant Carter, of the 100th Foot.

ERRATA in the Gazettes of the 8th and 29th of December, 1812, and 2d inst.

The King's German Legion.

1st Battalion of the Line—For Ensign Meyer to be Lieutenant, vice *Bothmer*, killed in action, read Ensign Meyer to be Lieutenant, vice *Schlütter*, promoted. For Ensign Michaelis to be Lieutenant, vice *Schlütter*, promoted, read Ensign Michaelis to be Lieutenant, vice *Holle*, promoted.

79th Foot—For Serjeant John *Noyor*, from the Coldstream Guards, to be Ensign, vice Archer, deceased, read Serjeant John *Noyce*, from the Coldstream Guards, to be Ensign, &c.

Western Regiment of Sussex Local Militia—William Stephen Poyntz, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant, vice the Earl of Egremont, resigned. Dated July 30, 1812.—James Holmes Goble, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Biddulph, resigned. Dated October 1, 1812.—Richard Warren, Esq. to be First Major, vice Goble, promoted. Dated as above.—Henry Hall Viscount Gage to be Second Major. Dated Feb. 24, 1813.—William Henry Merricks, Esq. to be Captain. Dated May 16, 1809.—Thomas Lowry Skelton, Esq. to be ditto. Dated June 6, 1809.—John Geere Blagden, Esq. to be ditto. Dated April 16, 1811.——George Butcher, Esq. to be ditto. Dated May 1, 1811.——John Sayres, Esq. to be ditto. Dated May 20, 1811.——John Mellersh, Esq. to be ditto. Dated May 1, 1812.—Samuel Twyford, Esq. to be ditto, vice the Honourable George King, resigned. Dated Dec. 2, 1812.—William Sargent, Esq. to be ditto, vice Peachey, resigned. Dated as above.—John Diggens, Esq. to be ditto, vice Ellis, resigned. Dated Dec. 12, 1812.—Robert Tichborne, Esq. to be ditto, vice Baller, resigned. Dated as above.—Edward Hide, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated June 28, 1810.—Thomas Chatfield, Gent. to be ditto. Dated July 7, 1810.—Henry Trew, Gent. to be ditto. Dated April 6, 1811.—Walter Calhoun, Gent. to be ditto, vice Carver, resigned. Dated Dec. 12, 1812. John Ide, Gent. to be ditto, vice Hersee, resigned. Dated as above.—George Baker, Gent. to be ditto, vice Rice, resigned. Dated Feb. 24, 1813.—George Murrell, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated Sept. 9, 1810.—James Stenning, Gent. to be ditto. Dated Sept. 27, 1810.—James Berkshire Street, Gent. to be ditto. Dated May 18, 1812.—Thomas Archer, Gent. to be Adjutant and Captain. Dated April 24, 1809.—William Raper, Gent. to be Quarter-Master. Dated March 9, 1810.—William Gruggen, Gent. to be Surgeon. Dated October 10, 1810.—James Berkshire Street, Gent. to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated May 18, 1812.

The King's Own Staffordshire Militia.

Major William Palmer to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice the Honourable T. C. Talbot, resigned. Dated February 12, 1813.—Ensign Edward Newton, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Miller, resigned. Dated December 17, 1812.—Ensign George Storr to be ditto, vice Warburton, resigned. Dated February 3, 1813.—Thomas Edward Henry Holland, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated as above.—William Macdonald Matthews, Gent. to be ditto. Dated February 22, 1813.

North Stafford Local Militia.

William Bewley Meeke, Esq. to be Captain. Dated December 17, 1812.

Horsley and Tetbury Volunteer Infantry.

Ensign Thomas Clift to be Lieutenant, vice Lock. Dated September 2, 1812.—Thomas Cook, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Clift. Dated as above.

ERRATA in the Gazettes of the 6th of February and 2d of March 1813.

Southern Regiment of Northumberland Local Militia.—For Ralph *Laters*, Gent. to be Lieutenant, read Ralph *Naters*, Gent. to be Lieutenant.—For *Ralph* Caseley, Gent. to be Quarter-Master, read *Robert* Caseley, Gent. to be Quarter-Master.—For Thomas *Finley*, Esq. to be Captain, read Thomas *Tinley*, Esq. to be Captain.

The LONDON GAZETTE.—*Published by Authority.*

From Tuesday, *March* 9, *to* Saturday, *March* 13, 1813.

Office of Ordnance, March 9, 1813.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Second Lieutenant George West to be First Lieutenant, vice Tylden, promoted. Dated March 1, 1813.—Second Lieutenant Charles Wright to be ditto, vice Wells, promoted. Dated as above.—Second Lieutenant Charles Rivers to be ditto, vice Grant, promoted. Dated as above.—Second Lieutenant Robert Hunt to be ditto, vice Dawson, promoted. Dated as above.

Corps of Royal Military Artificers, or Sappers and Miners—Hugh Bailey Mackenzie, Gent. to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated February 1, 1813.

Wiltshire Regiment of Militia—John Penn Allen, Esq. to be Captain. Dated January 31, 1812.—Robert Langston, Esq. to be ditto. Dated July 9, 1812.—John Butler, Esq. to be ditto. Dated July 18, 1812.—William Dampier, Esq. to be ditto. Dated August 10, 1812.—John Allen, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated October 4, 1811.—John Long, Gent. to be ditto. Dated January 4, 1812.—Thomas Hopper, Gent. to be ditto. Dated February 2, 1812.—John Smyth, Gent. to be ditto. Dated May 30, 1812.—Thomas Theobald, Gent. to be ditto. Dated June 1, 1812.—William Henry Law, Gent. to be ditto. Dated December 5, 1812.—William Henry Law, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated February 29, 1812.—Henry Terry, Gent. to be ditto. Dated May 6, 1812.—Thomas Sturges Mills, Gent. to be ditto. Dated October 5, 1812.—John Willan, Gent. to be ditto. Dated November 9, 1812.—John Pinniger, Gent. to be ditto. Dated February 18, 1813.

Royal North Lincoln Militia—Ensign Thomas Young to be Lieutenant. Dated February 19, 1813.—Ensign George Dakin to be ditto. Dated as above.—Thomas Chemmell, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated as above.

Loveden Local Militia—Lieutenant William Southworth Ashton to be Captain. Dated February 17, 1813.—Matthew Ashton, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated as above.

Southern Regiment of Northumberland Local Militia—Adjutant William Leaviss to be Captain, by Brevet. Dated March 2, 1813.—Quarter-Master Robert Caseley to be Lieutenant, by Brevet. Dated as above.

43d or Argyle and Bute Regiment of Militia—Stewart W. Campbell, Esq. to be Captain, vice Colin Campbell, promoted. Dated November 10, 1812.—Ensign Robert Mac Gregor to be Lieutenant, vice M'Coll, resigned. Dated January 2, 1813.—Angus Mac Alister, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Mac Gregor, promoted. Dated as above.

2d Eastern Regiment of Norfolk Local Militia—Lieutenant William Moore to be Captain, vice Watson, resigned. Dated February 23, 1813.—Lieutenant John Cocksedge Bignold to be ditto. Dated February 24, 1813.—Charles Allen Tasker, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Moore, promoted. Dated February 23, 1813.—Ensign William Tomlinson to be ditto, vice Bignold, promoted. Dated February 24, 1813.—Ensign John Smyth to be ditto. Dated February 25, 1813.—Ensign James Henry Utting to be ditto. Dated February 26, 1813.—Matthew Rackham, Gent. to be ditto. Dated February 27, 1813.

The LONDON GAZETTE.—*Published by Authority.*

From Saturday, *March* 13, *to* Tuesday, *March* 16, 1813.

Foreign-Office, March 16, 1813.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from His Excellency General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, dated

St. Petersburgh, Feb. 6, 1813.—MY LORD, By the continuation of the journal of military operations, from the 20th to the 28th of January, it appears, that on the 20th of January, Prince Schwartzenberg's head-quarters were at Pultusk, and his advanced posts, which had been drawn in from Snyacloff and Novogrodek, were established in Ostrolenka.

I have no details of the movements of General Sachen's column on the left, but I have reason to believe that it advanced near the line of the Bug upon Warsaw, observing Regnier's corps on the left bank of that river, which corps in a former report was stated to have formed a support to the right of the Austrian auxiliary force.

General Milloradovitch's column has continued to move from Augustoff by Radziloff and Little Plozk, in the direction of Hudek, a small village west of Novogrodek, meeting near Lomsa, with General Vassizchikoff's corps, which had continued to follow the Austrian advanced posts, and this movement obliged the latter to retire to Ostrolenka.

The Field-Marshal's column, with which the Emperor was present in person, moved from Ligne to Johanisberg, and from thence to Willenbourg, combining its movements, so as to reach the last named place by the time General Milloradovitch's corps could arrive near Pyatnitz on the 27th January.

General Winzingerode, with a strong corps of light troops, formed an advanced-guard to both these columns, marching by Muschinitz upon Corchell, and covering the country round that place. These movements have driven in the advanced posts of the Austrians.

As the Russian army was expected again to move on the 30th, apparently in the direction of the Vistula, it seems probable that the Austrian corps will continue its march, and pass that river.

General Regnier was on the 19th at Okunieff, to the eastward of Warsaw.

The French head-quarters being established at Posen, it is possible that Regnier, since that date, may have marched down the Vistula in that direction, passing behind the rear of the Austrians, but if he should have united with Prince Schwartzenberg, the reinforcement would not place their united force in a situation to resist the troops opposed to them.

Meanwhile the advanced corps on the right, which drove the enemy from Marienbourg, Elbing, and Dorschau, have continued their operations, and have invested Dantzic, General Count Platoff's head-quarters being within a few English miles of that city, in a western direction. General Count Wittgenstein has resumed the command of the right column; and as part, at least, of the ordnance intended for the siege of Riga has been secured, it is probable his usual success may attend him in reducing Dantzic.

Count Michael Woronzow has succeeded in taking possession of Bromberg, with its valuable magazines on the left bank of the Vistula, between Thorn and Graudentz, and Admiral Tchichagoff is moving in that direction, with the remainder of the force under his command.

The garrison of Graudentz is exclusively Prussian, and it appears by these reports, that, upon the next movement of the head-quarters, every thing on the right bank of the Vistula will be in the occupation of the Russian forces, except the garrisons of Graudentz and Thorn, no mention being made of any garrison left by the enemy at any other post on the Vistula.—I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

Downing-Street, March 14, 1813.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to His Lordship by General the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. dated

Freneyda, Feb. 24, 1813.—After the enemy had retired across the Tormes, and their troops had taken up their cantonments, those on the Upper Tormes collected again on the 19th instant from Piedrahita, Congosta, El Barco, and Avila; and on the morning of the 20th a body of about fifteen hundred infantry and one hundred cavalry, under the command of the General of Division Foy, endeavoured to surprise and attack Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill's post at Bejar, consisting of the 50th regiment and 6th Portuguese Cacadores, which troops were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison, of the 50th. The surprise did not succeed; and the enemy were repulsed with loss, and were pursued for some distance by the 6th Cacadores, under Major Mitchell.

I inclose Colonel Harrison's report, from which your Lordship will observe that the Colonel mentions the good conduct of the 50th regiment, and 6th Cacadores.

The enemy have lately collected at Benavente about five or six thousand men from their garrisons on the Douro; and made last week an incursion beyond the Esla towards Puebla de Sanabria.

There has been no other movement that I have heard of.

Extract of a Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison to Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, dated

Bejar, 20th *Feb.* 1813.—I have the honour to report to you, that a little before day-break this morning, our picquets were attacked, and after some smart firing were obliged to fall back; but, on being reinforced by some companies of the 50th regiment, and 6th Cacadores, the enemy were driven back, leaving some dead; they retired across the bridge on the road to Congosto, and were for some time followed by Major Mitchell with the 6th Cacadores, to whom I am much indebted for the assistance he has afforded me on this occasion.

I beg leave also to mention Captain Moraz, of the 6th Cacadores, who particularly distinguished himself in checking the progress of the enemy's advance, and was slightly wounded.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the good conduct of the officers and men of the 50th regiment, and 6th Cacadores, who compose the garrison of this place.

Whitehall, March 11, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to give and grant unto Sir Stapleton Cotton, Baronet, an Extra Knight of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieut.-General of His Majesty's Forces, Colonel of the 20th Regiment of Light Dragoons, and Representative in Parliament for the borough of Newark-upon-Trent, His Majesty's royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of an Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, with which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal hath been pleased to honour him, in testimony of the high sense which that Prince entertains of the great courage and intrepidity displayed by that Officer in several actions with the enemy in the Peninsula.

And also to command that the said concession, and especial mark of the royal favour, together with the relative documents, be registered in His Majesty's College of Arms.

Whitehall, March 11, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to give and grant unto Sir Charles Stuart, an Extra Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Portugual, His Majesty's royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of an honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, with which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal has been pleased to honour him, in testimony of the high sense which that Prince entertains of the distinguished services of the said Sir Charles Stuart, in the performance of the important functions of one of the governors of the kingdom of Portugal, in the name and by the appointment of His said Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal.

And also to command that the said concession and especial mark of the royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in his Majesty's College of Arms.

Whitehall, March 11, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to give and grant unto the undermentioned officers, His Majesty's royal licence and permission that they may respectively accept and wear the insignia of an Honorary Knight Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, with which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal has honoured them, in testimony of the high sense which that Prince entertains of the distinguished courage and intrepidity displayed by those officers in

several actions with the enemy, in the Peninsula; provided, nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorize, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms.

And His Royal Highness hath been further pleased to command, that the respective royal concessions and declarations, together with the relative documents, be registered in His Majesty's College of Arms

Denis Pack, Esq. Colonel in the Army, one of His Majesty's Aides-de-Camp, Lieutenant-Colonel in the 71st (Highland) Regiment of Foot, and a Brigadier-General in the Portuguese service.

John Wilson, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal York Rangers, and a Brigadier-General in the Portuguese service.

Robert Edward Henry Somerset, Esq. (commonly called Lord Robert Edward Henry Somerset) Colonel in the Army, one of His Majesty's Aides-de-Camp, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th (or Queen's own) Regiment of Dragoons, and one of the Representatives in Parliament for the County of Gloucester.

Sir Richard Fletcher, Knight and Baronet, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Corps of Royal Engineers, and Chief Engineer with the Army in Spain and Portugal.

Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, Knight, Colonel in the Army, Lieutenant-Colonel in the 95th Regiment of Foot, and Quarter-Master-General of His Majesty's Forces serving in Canada.

Robert Arbuthnot, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and Colonel in the Portuguese service.

Thomas Noel Hill, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and now serving with the Portuguese Army.

William Williams, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel in the 13th (or the 1st Somersetshire) Regiment of Foot.

Gregory Holman Bromley Way, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel in the 29th (or the Worcestershire) Regiment of Foot.

War-Office, March 16, 1813.

2d Regiment of Life Guards—Lieutenant A. M'Innes to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Welby, who retires. Commission dated March 1, 1813.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Corporal John Speed to be Quarter-Master, vice Dukes, who retires. Dated March 11, 1813.

3d Regiment of Dragoons—Lieutenant V. Jones, from the 18th Light Dragoons, to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Heywood, who retires. Dated as above.

7th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Cornet William Grenfell to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Wildman, promoted. Dated as above.

8th do.—William Shotter Rickwood, Gent. to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Burrowes, who resigns. Dated March 11, 1813.

9th do.— . . . . Korke, Gent. to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Gain, placed upon half-pay. Dated as above.

11th do.—Surgeon James O'Meally, from the 50th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Gilchrist, deceased. Dated as above.—Hospital-Mate John G. Smith to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Watkins, appointed to the 13th Royal Veteran Battalion. Dated as above.

14th do.—Cornet C. G. Humphreys to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Caswall, who retires. Dated as above.—Regimental Quarter-Master . . . . . M'Carthy to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Humphreys. Dated as above.—Troop Quarter-Master Henry Smith to be Regimental-Quarter-Master, vice M'Carthy. Dated as above.

16th do.—Cornet Anthony Bacon to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Penrice, promoted in the 60th Foot. Dated as above.

6th Regiment of Foot—Hospital-Mate Robert Goodriche to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Dwyer, promoted. Dated as above.

7th do.—Justin Brenan, Esq. to be Paymaster, vice Armstrong, who resigns. Dated as above.

9th do.—Hospital-Mate William B. Clements to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Bulkeley, promoted in the 48th Foot. Dated as above.

16th do.—George Rivers Maltby, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hurring, appointed to the 17th Light Dragoons. Dated as above.

18th do.—Ensign F. E. Steele to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Fletcher, appointed Adjutant of a Recruiting District. Dated as above.—Edward Juge, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Steele. Dated as above.

21st do.—Second Lieutenant Harry Pigou to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ferrier, promoted in the 92d Foot. Dated as above.

22d do.—Lieutenant G. W. Lay to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Wauchope, promoted in the Regiment of Meuron. Dated January 14, 1813.—Ensign William Ball to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lay. Dated March 11, 1813.

To be Assistant-Surgeons.

24th do.—Hospital-Mate John Fawcett, vice Bently, deceased. Dated as above. Hospital-Mate Denizis Kearney, vice Elkington, promoted in the 30th Foot. Dated as above.

26th do.—Quarter-Master-Serjeant M'Gregor to be Quarter-Master, vice Miller, deceased. Dated as above.

30th do.—Assistant-Surgeon J. G. Elkington, from the 24th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Hughes, deceased. Dated as above.

33d do.—Lieutenant J. M. Hartz to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Jeffries, who retires. Dated as above.—Ensign A. Gore to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hartz. Dated as above.—James Forlong, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Gahagan, promoted. Dated March 11, 1813.

35th Regiment of Foot—Captain Thomas M'Niell, from the 74th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Andrews, who exchanges. Dated as above.

38th do.—George Mitchell, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Campbell, promoted. Dated as above.

48th do.—Hospital-Mate Richard N. Starr to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Henderson, appointed to the 42d Foot. Dated as above.

50th do.—Assistant-Surgeon Baillie Ross, from the 94th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice O'Meally, appointed to the 11th Light Dragoons. Dated as above.—Hospital-Mate Colin Sievwright to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Morgan, deceased. Dated as above.

51st do.—Hospital-Mate Percy Fitz Patrick to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Ried, promoted in the 68th Foot. Dated as above.

53d do.—Ensign J. C. Brodie to be Lieutenant without purchase. Dated as above.

To be Ensigns.

Serjeant Major . . . . . Wilton, without purchase, vice Hardcastle, whose appointment has not taken place. Dated as above.—Edmund Saunderson Prideaux, Gent. vice Brodie. Dated March 11, 1813.

60th do.—Lieutenant Matthew Moore, from the 39th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Du Bourblane, promoted in the Regiment of Meuron. Dated as above.

65th do.—Ensign H. F. Sharp to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Dun, appointed to the 12th Foot. Dated as above.—Adam Cuppage, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Sharp. Dated as above.

69th do.—Lieutenant Joseph Deighton, from the West Norfolk Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated as above.

74th do.—Captain Thomas Andrews, from the 35th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice M'Niell, who exchanges. Dated as above.—Hospital-Mate Thomas Napier to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice King, deceased. Dated as above.

78th do.—Charles M. Macleod, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Marquis, promoted. Dated as above.

86th do.—Richard Dalhousie Ramsay, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hale, who retires. Dated as above.

87th do.—Lieutenant James J. Moore to be Adjutant, vice White, appointed to the Royal Staff Corps. Dated as above.

92d do.—James Robert Hart, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Smith, who retires. Dated as above.

94th do.—Hospital-Mate John Cross to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Ross, promoted in the 50th Foot. Dated as above.

95th do.—William Wright, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, without purchase, vice M'Kenzie, who resigns. Dated as above.—Hospital-Mate James Armstrong to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Ridgway, promoted. Dated March 11, 1813.

96th Regiment of Foot—Ensign M. Fitzgerald to be Lieutenant, vice Archer, de-

ceased. Dated as above.—James Brand, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Fitzgerald. Dated as above.—Quarter-Master-Serjeant Cornick Burns to be Quarter-Master, vice Smith, deceased. Dated as above.

101st do.—Wm. Fry, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lintott, appointed to the 50th Foot. Dated as above.

1st West India Regiment—George Wm. Henry Miller, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Kerr, whose appointment has not taken place. Dated as above.

8th do.—Lieut. T. Anderson to be Adjutant, vice Taylor, deceased. Dated as above.

Royal York Rangers—Ensign Wm. Hunt to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Heddle, appointed to the Royal African Corps. Dated as above.—Humphrey Clugston Gray, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hunt. Dated as above.

Royal West India Rangers—C. Gurley, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Long, deceased. Dated as above.

13th Royal Veteran Battalion—Surgeon John Lear, from the 5th Foot, to be Surgeon. Dated as above.—Assistant-Surgeon T. Watkins, from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated as above.

Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles—Lieutenant Thomas Powell, from the 24th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Shaw, deceased. Dated as above.

BREVET.

Major John Gardiner, of the 6th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, in the Army, he having been appointed Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces serving in the island of Walcheren, vice Walsh, who resigned. Dated October 29, 1809.

STAFF.

To be Deputy Assistant-Commissaries-General to the Forces.

William Amey, Gent. Dated February 23, 1813.—Thomas B. Trotman, Gent. Dated as above.—William Duke, Gent. Dated as above.—Henry Curll, Gent. Dated as above.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Dr. Sir James Fellowes to be Deputy Inspector of Hospitals. Dated March 11, 1813.—Hospital-Mate James Dease to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Curly, deceased. Dated as above.—Acting Apothecary John Carter to be Apothecary to the Forces, vice Travers, deceased. Dated as above.—John Ferguson, Gent. to be Hospital Mate for General Service, vice Kennedy, promoted. Dated as above.

BARRACKS.

Philip Van Cortlandt, Esq. Town Major of Halifax, to be Deputy Barrack-Master-General to the Forces in Canada, vice Thesign, deceased.—Dated February 20, 1813.—Warwick Hill Tonkin General to be Barrack-Master to the Forces in Great-Britain. Dated February 23, 1813.

The King's German Legion.

2d Regiment of Light Dragoons—Troop Quarter-Master Henry Fricke to be Cornet, vice Schultze, whose appointment has not taken place. Dated March 3, 1813.

3d do.—Eberhard Gerstlacker, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Horn, who resigns. Dated March 4, 1813.

4th Battalion of the Line—Lieutenant Frederick Hotzen to be Captain of a Company, vice Dolge, appointed to the Veteran Battalion. Dated as above.—Ensign Ernestus Brinckmann to be Lieutenant, vice Hotzen. Dated as above.

To be Ensigns.

Watteville's Regiment—Charles May, Gent. vice Rigaud, promoted. Dated March 10, 1813.—Ferdinand Hecken, Gent. vice Pelican, promoted. Dated March 11, 1813.

York Light Infantry Volunteers.

Ensign Thomas Stopford to be Lieutenant, vice Donelly, deceased. Dated as above. —A. G. Laing, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Stopford. Dated as above.

Sicilian Regiment—Hospital-Mate Michael Fogarty to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Broadfoot, promoted. Dated as above.

Veteran Battalion—Captain Frederick Dolge, from the 4th Battalion of the Line, to be Captain of a Company. Dated March 5, 1813.—Serjeant Charles Dedeoke, from the 1st Light Infantry Battalion, to be Ensign. Dated as above.

MEMORANDUM.

Second Lieutenant Bayly, of the 2d Ceylon Regiment, is superseded, being absent without leave.

The appointment of Augustus Faulkner, Gent. to be Ensign in the 77th Foot, vice Thorp, as stated in the Gazette of the 2d February 1813, has not taken place.

Errata in the Gazette of the 24th of November last.

81st Regiment of Foot—For Captain Oke to be Major, without purchase, vice *Downing, dead of his wounds*—Read Captain Oke to be Major, vice *Royal, promoted.*—For Brevet Major Owen to be Major, vice *Royal promoted*—Read Brevet Major Owen to be Major, vice *Downing, dead of his wounds.*

Chatham and Dartford Regiment of Local Militia—Lieutenant Edward Boys to be Captain, vice Hussy, resigned. Dated March 2, 1813.—The Honorable Edward Bligh (commonly called Lord Clifton) to be Lieutenant, vice Boys, promoted. Dated as above.—Ensign James Simmons to be ditto, vice Broadly, resigned. Dated March 3, 1813.—Ensign Edward Twopenny to be ditto, vice Gordon, resigned. Dated March 4, 1813.—Edward Boys, jun. Gent. to be Ensign, vice Simmons, promoted. Dated March 2, 1813.—Charles Rosher, Gent. to be ditto, vice Twopenny, promoted. Dated March 3, 1813.—Francis Dickens, Gent. vice Percy, deceased. Dated March 4, 1813.—Charles Kennett, Gent. vice Gibbons, resigned. Dated March 5, 1813.

Gosport and Alverstoke Battalion of Volunteer Infantry—James Hoskins, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated March 4, 1813.—Charles Whitcomb, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Henry St. John Neale, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.

Loyal Whitchurch and Highclere Battalion of Volunteer Infantry—Captain Thomas Bingham to be Major Commandant. Dated March 4, 1813.—Lieutenant Henry Hayter to be Captain. Dated as above.

Portsmouth Victualling-Office Volunteer Artillery—John Foster, Gent. to be First Lieutenant, vice Chillingsworth, resigned. Dated March 12, 1813.—John Meredith, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Foster, promoted. Dated as above.

The LONDON GAZETTE.---*Published by Authority.*

From Tuesday, *March* 16, *to* Saturday, *March* 20, 1813.

Whitehall, March 20, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to nominate and appoint James Gilchrist, Esq. to be Commissary of Dumfries, in the room of Thomas Goldie, Esq. resigned.

Office of Ordnance, March 18, 1813.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Lieutenant William Cozens to be First Lieutenant, vice Collyer, resigned. Dated February 25, 1813.

Corps of Royal Artillery Drivers—First Lieutenant Thomas Berington to be Captain, vice Smith, deceased. Dated February 20, 1813.—Second Lieutenant Joseph Wilson to be First Lieutenant, vice Berington, promoted. Dated as above.—Thomas Jack, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Wilson. Dated as above.

1st Regiment of Surry Local Militia—The Honourable Frederic Douglas to be Major, vice Cooks, promoted. Dated March 4, 1813.—Wheeler Gibson, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Mucklou, resigned. Dated as above.—John Elyard, Gent. to be ditto, vice Dally, promoted. Dated as above.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Regiment of Volunteer Infantry.

Captain John Jackson to be Major. Dated March 4, 1813.—Lieutenant Thomas Dowley to be Captain. Dated as above.—Lieutenant H. B. Newton to be ditto. Dated March 5, 1813.

East Kent Regiment of Militia—Jeremiah Brattle, Esq. to be Captain, vice Snoad, resigned. Dated May 26, 1812.—Charles Henry Tyler, Esq. to be ditto, vice Deacon, resigned. Dated July 25, 1812.—Ensign W. H. E. H. Kittoe to be Lieutenant, vice Granger, deceased. Dated October 12, 1812.—John Bruce, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated July 25, 1812.—Edward Mount, Gent. to be ditto. Dated October 12, 1812.—Henry Matson, Gent. to be ditto. Dated February 18, 1813.

West Kent Regiment of Militia—Joseph Hales, Esq. to be Captain, vice Jackson,

resigned. Dated June 15, 1812.—Maximilian D. D. Hammond, Esq. to be ditto vice Ward, resigned. Dated February 18, 1813.—Ensign James Buckland to be Lieutenant, vice Reddock, appointed to the 19th Foot. Dated June 27, 1812.—Ensign James Pearson to be ditto, vice Preston, appointed to the 44th Foot. Dated as above.—Ensign John M'Gregor to be ditto, vice Pearson, appointed to the Commissariat Department. Dated February 18, 1813.—Henry Johnson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Buckland, promoted. Dated June 27, 1812.—David Edwards, Gent. to be ditto, vice Pearson, promoted. Dated February 18, 1813.—Ambrose Spong, Gent. to be ditto, vice J. M'Gregor, promoted. Dated as above.

Bute and Argyleshire Regiment of Militia—James Mac Rae, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Campbell, promoted to the Line. Dated March 9, 1813.

North York Regiment of Militia—Ensign Charles Paget to be Lieutenant. Dated Feb. 19, 1813.—Richard Werstake, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated as above.—George Frederick Newton, Gent. to be ditto.—Dated as above.

Nottinghamshire Regiment of Militia—Jacob Barth, Esq. to be Captain, by Brevet. Dated October 24, 1812.

2d or Southwell Regiment of Local Militia—Gregory Williams, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated Feb. 18, 1813.—William John Calvert, Esq. to be Captain. Dated Feb. 24, 1813.—William Houldsworth, Esq. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Samuel Carding, Esq. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Ensign . . . . . Greaves to be Lieutenant. Dated as above.—Francis Vincent Tinley, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—John Upton, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.

Suffolk Local Militia.

Colneis Battalion—George Wenyeve, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated June 1, 1812.—Thomas Crawley, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated May 1, 1812.

Babergh Regiment—Thomas Worboys, Esq. to be Captain, by Brevet. Dated January 1, 1813.

Risbridge Regiment—Thomas Moss, Esq. to be Captain. Dated Feb. 1, 1813.—John Dennis, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated as above.—William Syer, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Charles Rogers, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Bernard Hale, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.

Beccles Volunteer Infantry—Maurice William Suckling, Esq. to be Captain. Dated Aug. 1, 1812.—Stephen Cattermole, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated as above.

Hartsmore Rangers Volunteer Infantry—Joseph Kersey, Gent. to be Lieutenant, Dated Oct. 1, 1812.—John Robert Hodson, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—George Gowing, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Edward Chapman, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant. Dated as above.—William Bradstreet, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.

Blackbourn Hundred Volunteer Infantry—John Gowing, Gent. to be Lieutenant, Dated Nov. 10, 1812.—James Button, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Proctor Verdon, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated Feb. 1, 1813.

DEATHS.

Lieutenant-General—Sir William Erskine, Bt. Staff in Spain and Portugal.

Majors.—Hawkins, 17 F. 9th March 1813.—Kingsley, Royal African Corps.—Keane, Royal Art. 14th Jan. 1813.—Edgar, Assist.-Ins.-Gen. of Barracks.

Captains.—Pepper, 2 Dr. Gds.—Plancher, 60 F.—Walther, 60 F. 25th Dec. 1812.—Morris, 67 F.—Hill, 92 F.—M'Entagert, York Rang.—Shaw, Glengarry Fenc.—Issendorff, 1 Dr. K. G. L.

Lieutenants.—Smyth, Royal Wag. Train.—Craster, 4 F.—Mayne, 43 F.—Stroude, 48th F.—Beaumont, 60 F. 25th Nov. 1812.—Archer 96 F. 30th Nov. 1812.—Miller, 104 F.—Crompton, 5 W. I. R. 31st Oct.—Stewart, 5 W. I. R. 30th Nov.—Lawrie, 5 W. I. R. 20th Dec.—Salmon, 7 W. I. R. 5th Aug.—Long, Royal West Ind. Rang.—Leggatt, 10 R. V. Bn. 30th June.—Kretchmer, D. of Bruns. Inf. Donelly, York Lt. Inf. Vol. 18th Nov. 1812—Bornstedt, York Lt. Inf. Vol. 7th Jan. 1813.—Cooper, Roy. Art. 4th Oct.—Lindsay, Fife Militia.

Ensigns.—Christie, 44 F.—Lindsay, 47 F. killed in Spain, 30th Sept. 1812.—Macken, 63 F.—Campbell, 96 F.—Champion, 102 F. 17th Dec. 1812.

Chaplain to the Forces.—Rev. F. H. Browne.

Quarter-Masters.—Mills, 51 F.—Wilson, 60 F. 2d Dec.—Fortune, 61 F.—Hamilton, 79 F.—Smith, 96 F. 6th Dec. 1812.

Surgeons.—Gilchrist, 11 Dr.—Hughes, 30 F.
Assistant-Surgeons.—King, 74 F.—Corby, Forces.
Deputy-Purveyor.—R. Bond, Forces.

On the 27th of January, at Prince Rupert's, Dominica, Alexander Cameron, Esq. Captain in the 6th West-India Regiment.

On the 25th of March, Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin, East-India Company's Service.

At Galway, on the 20th of March, Major Scott, of the Westmoreland Militia.

At the Army Depôt, Isle of Wight, in the prime of Life, Captain Charles Bygrave, of that Staff, a worthy man and excellent officer.

At Clapham, on the 16th of March, Mrs. Prince, wife of Major-General Prince, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th Inniskillen Dragoons.

On the 26th January, at Port-au-Prince, aged 38 years, Mr. John Fillingham, Paymaster of the Royal West India Rangers.

On the 5th of March, at Jersey, Ensign Colin Campbell, of the 36th Regiment.

The Princess Condé, on the 28th March, at Wimbledon.—The funeral obsequies of this much-lamented Princess took place on the 5th of April, at the French Chapel, Somers-Town; and although conducted without pomp or ostentation, the solemnities were brilliant and impressive. The chapel was hung with black, and decorated with the arms and insignia of the House of CONDE.—All the French nobility resident in and around the metropolis, manifested by their presence their respect not only to the memory of the deceased, but to the illustrious Prince, her consort. When on the Continent, her Serene Highness had frequent opportunities of displaying the heroic virtues which adorned her character, and exercising the benevolence of her heart. She bore the afflictions which were heaped upon her by the French Revolution with becoming fortitude, and administered to the necessities of her unfortunate and exiled countrymen with a liberal hand. Her means were limited, but the generosity of her nature was unbounded. By every action of her life, in short, she proved herself a consort worthy of a Prince of the House of CONDE.—Her disconsolate husband, since the death of the Princess, has received the visits of condolence of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and several of the Royal Family. The Foreign Ambassadors also testified, in the name of their respective Sovereigns, their respect for the military fame of the Prince of CONDE.

On the 9th of March, at Blackheath, Mrs. Hudson, relict of Colonel Hudson, late of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, and Gentleman Usher to Her Majesty.

On the 18th of February, at Gouvea, in Portugal, Lieutenant-Colonel Collins, of the 83d Regiment.

MARRIAGES.

At Mary-le-bonne Church, on the 22d of March, Captain Browne, of the 19th Dragoons, to Miss Collis, daughter of J. Collis, Esq. of Lambeth.

At Ardiutrive, on the 15th of March, John Bowie, Esq. to Maxwell Margaret daughter of the late Captain Duncan Macdougall, of Ardiutrive.

At Dalzell-House, on the 25th of March, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Rattray, of the 63d Regiment, to Marianne, only daughter of Lieutenant-General Hamilton, of Orbiston.

At Carrick-on-Shannon, on the 19th of March, Lieutenant Nesbitt, of the Donegal Militia, to Miss Dorothea Reynolds.

BIRTHS.

On the 8th of March, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel C. Macquaire of a daughter.

On the 6th of April, the Lady of Lieutenant Owen, of the Worcester Militia, of a daughter.

At Edinburgh, on the 5th of March, Mrs. Somerville, wife of Dr. Somerville, Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals, of a daughter.

At his house in Bruton-Street, on the 9th of March, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Cope of a still-born child.

At Jersey, on the 13th of March, the Lady of Captain Ford, Royal Fuzileers, of a daughter.

In the neighbourhood of Dumfries, on the 12th of March, the Lady of J. Coldstream, Esq. Surgeon of the 26th Regiment, of a daughter.

At Weymouth, on the 15th of March, the Lady of Major-General Jones of a son.

At Bromham, Wilts, on the 30th of March, the Lady of Lieutenant Bayntun, of the 18th Royal Irish, of a son.